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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Industry Disproves NRA

Gains Follow Codes' End

Dodds Lays Force to Peace

Rocket Inventor Gets Aid

Light Plane Makes Record

Old Pacific Now Gives In

WASHINGTON discovers that American business has not suffered through the Supreme Court's dramatic nullifying of the National Recovery Act. The Federal Reserve Advisory Council, consisting of 12 men in daily contact with industry, reports that the economic outlook is brighter than for a long time and that there is increasing confidence in future undertakings. Production is increasing, prices rising, men being put to work, profits being restored. And there has been no general letdown of NRA standards of wages and hours—All the mournful prophecies of disaster with NRA's end are shown to have been mistaken.

¶ Two government agencies substantiate the cheerful reports of the bankers. Secretary of Labor Perkins gives out figures showing that in August there was a net increase of 155,000 workers, with a pay roll increase of $8,000,000. The Federal Housing Administration announces that financial institutions throughout the country have just broken their weekly records on repair and modernization loans. In addition, the long-looked-for replacement of machinery and heavy goods has begun—Prophecy again seems in order, but this time, prophecy with a smile.

¶ Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of Princeton University, attacks the philosophy of force which has put the peace of the world in such uncertain balance. He does not lay the blame wholly upon those with military minds, but in large share upon advocates of peace who have been either too hysterical, too shallow or too blind in dealing with the problems of a newly integrated world to establish any enduring bases of international co-operation. Dr. Dodds does not believe peace is a benison that provides itself—Rather, it is a jewel of modern life that has to be appreciated, prepared for, won, and then protected at real costs.

¶ President Dodds advances another cogent idea in this same address to the 2500 undergraduates of Princeton's 189th year. He finds that we are suffering the consequences and repercussions of an age which was characterized by a general breakdown, in public and private life, of a proper ethical sense of trusteeship. It has long been held that a public office is a public trust, and there had grown up the doctrine that a business office which touches the lives of thousands is a public trust as well. But men were not true to these ideals—Collapse came when they listened to the venal whisper that a public trust is a private snap.

¶ The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation will continue to finance Dr. Robert H. Goddard's experiments with rockets, on recommendation of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. The Clark University physicist, who has been working with power rockets for 28 years, approaches the stage where his invention may achieve practical and momentous results. His rocket, bearing instruments and driven by liquid oxygen and gasoline, is nearly ready to enter the stratosphere at a speed of 700 miles an hour. The object is to solve vast meteorological, astronomical and magnetic secrets in the space where the atmosphere is too thin for flying. Yesterday the feat was incredible, today it is an alluring adventure—Tomorrow will see it one more advanced step enriching the knowledge of men.

¶ On the same day comes news of a midget seaplane reaching the hitherto unattainable altitude of 16,000 feet. Benjamin King, Washington sportsman-pilot, makes the flight in a one-place Aeronca seaplane that weighs only 525 pounds. The best previous record for such a plane, made in 1930 by a French pilot, was 11,355 feet. King's two small motors are functioning perfectly when 16,000 feet altitude is reached. Yesterday's impossibility appears simple enough today. Changes have come in machinery, but more important changes in men's thinking—As thought rises to take hold of the next step, the mechanical limitations drop away.

¶ The Pacific Ocean, which for years seemed to defy the commercial airlines, sees another great link coming into existence at large cost in capital. Harold Gatty tells the New Zealand Government Pan American Airways, now perfecting its line from California to the Orient, is prepared to establish a regular service from Honolulu to Auckland via Kingman Reef and Pago Pago. The British-Pacific Trust, with Lord Sempill, will invest £1,000,000 in an Australian-New Zealand network of lines. Consider the illuminating steps illustrated in one day's news. Men stare at a semi-fabulous rocket; next, a tiny plane does a wonderful feat; then a resisting ocean yields to man—Such is the orderly story of progress.

Pink Snow Blankets Victoria Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

PINK and brown snow fell over large areas of the Victorian Alps recently. Red dust from the Mallee and the plains toward central Australia had been carried high in the air into the Ovens Valley, and the dust particles had become attached to the falling snow. H. Barkley, Commonwealth meteorologist, said red dust storms in midwinter are rare. Some years ago red dust from central Australia colored the snow on the southern Alps of New Zealand, and on the floor of the Tasman Sea there was an accumulation of fine ooze supposed to be formed by the same dust.

President Plans To Place CCC On Permanent Basis

Corps of 300,000 Intended to Absorb Yearly Output of Surplus Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—As a first step in a permanent relief system for the nation, President Roosevelt announced today that approximately half of the young men who leave school each year in the future will be absorbed by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Those financially in need and others unable to find work will be given this opportunity for training in the camp system, referred to by its backers as the "school of the woods," the President announced. His statisticians have informed him that approximately 600,000 "employable" youths leave school each year in search of economic independence. He plans a permanent CCC which will afford opportunity for half of these. At the same time, one of the nation's most valuable natural resources—the forests—will have a trained corps of guardians to watch over it.

Will Take Care of Surplus

The establishment of the CCC as a permanent welfare organization followed a recent analysis of industrial changes made by the President, in which he concluded that when recovery is complete there will be jobs for only 80 per cent of the manpower that was employed in 1929.

A portion of the left-over 20 per cent will undoubtedly be youths just out of school who have had no experience in industry. It is primarily to put to use this important sector of manpower that the President has decided to retain his highly praised new-deal experiment.

No new enrollments will be taken by the corps during the winter and Mr. Roosevelt expects the 500,000 enrollees to have dropped to 400,000 by next April.

300,000 Permanent Quota

As soon as the corps is reduced sufficiently by the opening up of private employment, a permanent quota of 300,000 will be established and adhered to. The President hopes to reach this goal by July 1, 1936.

With evident satisfaction, the President read a report from Robert Fechner, director of the corps, showing that in the last six months 39.4 per cent of the enrollees in CCC camps had obtained work in private industry.

Approximately 40 per cent of the families of men in the CCC have been able to leave the relief rolls because of the money they sent home, it was said. Another 20 per cent of the relief demands directly associated with CCC men were reduced materially.

Returning to the immediate problem of caring for the needy, the President announced that he expected to have allocated or earmarked all of the remaining funds of the $4,000,000,000 before he leaves for the West tomorrow night.

Dog Owners Balk at Racing Board's Order

Refusal to Register Under American Kennel Club May Halt Events

Boston Today—*also sees*—New England clergymen take pen in hands to tell President that gambling is rife—Hope for $75,000,000 for PWA projects—Train, airplane and steamship lines announce new Standard Time schedules—Dean Pound resign from Harvard Law School to write book—Record number of candidates vie for Boston Council and school posts.

Dog Racing—Appears On Way to Self-Extinction

Dog racing in Massachusetts apparently faced self-extinction today.

Unless some compromise between the State Racing Commission and several important dog owners is reached, racing will not be resumed in Revere and Springfield next Tuesday as scheduled, it was learned today. Governor Curley today asked that such a compromise be reached. "The State needs the money," he told Charles F. Connors, chairman of the racing commission. So far dog racing has brought the Commonwealth $498,186, it was disclosed.

Differences arose when the racing commission ordered all racing dogs registered with the American Kennel Club. This, several dog owners flatly refused to do, according to Mr. Connors.

Just why the individuals or corporations owning racing dogs refused to register their dogs with the American Kennel Club could not be definitely established today. Mr. Connors was vague, even when questioned by Governor Curley. The Governor talked to Mr. Connors before reporters at his noon press conference today.

He flatly asked Mr. Connors why the Racing Commission wanted the dogs registered under the American Kennel Club and why dog owners refused to comply. Mr. Connors evaded by saying that the Club was considered very fine and that it would be a good thing for racing. He couldn't tell why the owners would not agree.

It was understood that the American Kennel Club imposes close regulation on dog breeders and racers and it was assumed that this might be a reason dog racers objected to joining. The American Kennel Club is said to carefully identify dogs, thus preventing easy substitution or changing of names for gambling purposes. The parentage of dogs is also specifically established in the club's records, and it is reported that many owners do not have such information about their animals. Fee for registration is only $2 and this was not considered a reason for racers' objection's today.

Clergymen—Roosevelt Asks Them How Things Are

New England clergymen today opened small white envelopes bearing the golden American Eagle neatly embossed on the flap. The letter head simply said, "The White House."

It was a letter from President Roosevelt. It asked the recipient to sit down and write him a letter telling him just what he thought of conditions in general and of the social security program.

That's why many clerics had pens

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Chile Acts to Protect Easter Island

Governor Ousted After Removal of Mysterious Statues to Europe

Diplomatic Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile's mysterious Easter Island, likened in legend to Atlantis, the "lost continent" of antiquity, never has had the national spotlight turned on it so fiercely as today. Nor has the Santiago government ever been forced into such vigorous protection of its distant Pacific possessions and its historic monuments.

It is no exaggeration to state that Easter Island has been the subject of a national furor. It has caused two special laws to be passed by Congress, an amendment of the tariff, a special warship visit to the island, the recall of its governor and a diplomatic protest to a foreign government.

The reason for all this commotion lies in the recent Franco-Belgian scientific expedition to the island which, by all accounts, carried off to Paris a good many statues and archaeological valuables, in spite of all assertions to the contrary. In fairness to the foreign expedition leaders it is recognized that the fault evidently lay with the officials who were supposed to be responsible for the observance of the terms on which the island was visited.

Landed by French Sloop

The expedition, including French and Belgian archaeologists, was landed at Hango Roa Bay by the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly when on its way to the Indo-China naval station in July, 1934. It was taken off toward the end of the year by the Belgian training-ship Mercator. It represented the biggest effort hitherto to examine the geographical and ethnological problems which have made the island the "mystery of the Pacific."

Special photographic and other apparatus was permitted to be landed for the provision of pictorial studies of the weird wooden statues and great stone platforms for the museums of Paris and Brussels, but it was understood that there would be no removal of the antiquities.

Chilean surprise can be imagined when early in the present year national newspapers carried an agency

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Ewing Galloway

Monuments of Unknown Origin on Easter Island

In Its Small Area 555 Statues Cut From Lava Are Found in Various Stages of Construction. The Gigantic Images Mostly Depict Just Human Heads

Harvard Man Aids China in Revising Its Constitution

Professor Holcombe Says New Republic Is Being Held Back by Japan

Whisked from the tranquilly mundane classrooms of Harvard to the seething center of Nanking politics to become a vital but secret factor in the Chinese regime was the remarkable summer vacation experience of Dr. Arthur Norman Holcombe, he calmly disclosed today.

Some there may be who hold that a professor's life is drab, that it lacks the vivid action and color of less scholastic pursuits, but not so Dr. Holcombe, Harvard professor of government.

Within the peacefully remote walls of the university's Widener Library today he related the strange story of how he left his home beside the placid Charles last winter ostensibly to act as a relatively unimportant adviser on education to the Nanking Government. Actually, however, he revealed for the first time today, his duties were to help in revamping China's existing constitution.

The obvious reason for the secrecy, is contained in the dislike Chinese officials have for letting the Japanese know their plans. The Chinese leaders were under the impression that if they announced the appointment of an American adviser, they would be placed under duress to also appoint a Japanese counselor.

So off to China went Dr. Holcombe, press notices stating that he would be the guest of the Minister of Education in Nanking and that he would study the work of the national universities, particularly with regard to their training of students for public service.

"Unofficially," he said, "they wanted my advice in connection

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Sept. 25

Comintern—Moves in China Alarm Japan

The seeds of class conflict, sown at the recent Communist International convention, raised a crop of small but significant increases in Soviet-Japanese tension today.

Tokyo: The Japanese military appeared greatly concerned over reports that a Soviet republic is near to establishment in Sinkiang (far western China). Already, the Japanese face a Soviet-protected state along Communist lines in Outer Mongolia. Were Communists to gain control of the vast western China Province of Sinkiang—remote and thus far resistant to Chinese authority—another section of Soviet influence along the circumference of China would menace Japan's plans.

New York: Japan's Admiral Isamu Takeshita, here with a good will war veteran delegation, said that Japan and America must join together to check the spread of Communism.

Moscow: Neutral observers here questioned the wisdom of Russia in permitting the Communist International propaganda to reopen Russo-Japanese conflict. Both nations had been settling into a truce, based on a balanced status quo. But now the convention speeches have played into the hands of ambitious Japanese militarists.

Liquor—Council for Moderation Launches Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Council for Moderation today launched its 10-year educational campaign "to create an attitude of individual responsibility" toward the use of liquor. The council claimed the backing of John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Edsel Ford, as well as an advisory board of prominent persons. Its campaign was firmly opposed, however, by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which stands on its platform of total abstinence.

Which should education aim at, abstinence or moderation? Both sides state their cases: Page 10.

Spain—Compromise Cabinet Formed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—A halfway coalition cabinet dominated as before by Conservatives and Roman Catholics, was today formed by former Finance Minister, Joaquin Chapaprieta.

Certain radical groups finally consented to join, in view of President Zamora's desire for a coalition cabinet. The President hoped to unite warring factions, so as to be prepared for any eventuality in the Mediterranean crisis.

Other Leftist groups, however, balked at the plan. In a coalition, the, said, conservative domination would continue and radicals would share the blame for conservative policies.

Chapaprieta forms Cabinet: Page 5.

Recovery—Influence of NRA Debated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The acknowledged fact of continued recovery since the NRA was disbanded occupied the capital today, together with the ensuing partisan debate as to the reasons why.

Those who support the NRA say that it set up new business habits of co-operation, and that many of its advantages were retained. Leader of these is Donald Richberg, who broke silence yesterday for the first time since he resigned as NRA chief.

Opponents say that today's recovery is an example of what would have come sooner, had the NRA not been established.

President Roosevelt entered the debate only as far as to confirm his recent "breathing spell" statement. No new federal intervention is planned, he said at his press conference, while business is given the chance to put its house in order.

At all events, the outlook continued to brighten, as attested by the outspoken Federal Reserve Advisory Council of 12 bankers, by Labor Department figures, and by the Federal Housing Administration.

The evidence accumulated: Financial Page.

Memel—Lithuania Denies German Charges

KAUNAS, Lithuania—German charges that Lithuania is brazenly rigging the coming Memel election to benefit itself were semiofficially denied yesterday, the Associated Press reports. German propagandist officials insisted that 11,000 German voters had been unjustly disqualified, and that 10,000 Lithuanians had been imported into Memel for the election.

Only 69 persons lost Lithuanian nationality, and hence quite properly their right to vote, Lithuania said, in answer.

Cotton—Tested in Mississippi Road Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, Miss.—Mississippi's highway department has started construction of half a mile of "cotton highway," at Scott, some miles north of here. As an experiment, cotton strips are placed between a base of clay and gravel, and the asphalt top. Cotton Textile Institute officials predicted much wider use of this material.

The Institute commenced experiments with cotton as a binder in highways back in 1926. In view of the vast potential market for cotton goods involved, the campaign to sell the idea to highway officials has not ceased. Texas, South Carolina and Louisiana all have built test strips, but nowhere has the process advanced further than experiment.

The advantages claimed are waterproofing and draining of the road

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France Will Back Britain With Ships, Monitor Informed

Powers Awaiting Move From League Council to Insure Peace

Prolonged Assembly Expected at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 25—What will be the next League step in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute after the Council Committee of Five makes its report back to the Council on Thursday morning?

That is the question which is perplexing world statesmen, gathered here and ostensibly concerned with the more or less perfunctory sessions of the Assembly. The general effort is to avoid precipitate action that might make more trouble than measured delay at this time.

Meanwhile the Council is considering the strong criticism of the Committee of Five's report submitted in a memorandum by Baron Pompeo Aloisi on behalf of the Italian Government.

Prolongation of the Assembly is being sought by some so as to relieve the Council, in the event of African war, of the task of taking the grave steps indicated in Article XVI. As highly important issues are involved and a decisive precedent would be set, it is generally felt that no members of the League should be allowed to shirk the Council Committee's report and for this purpose the Assembly must appoint its own committee.

Who Would Serve?

But when sounded no delegate desires individually to join the Council's Committee of Five, which is composed of Britain, France, Poland, Spain and Turkey. Therefore it is now proposed that a new committee should consist of the whole Council. It will, in that case, be difficult to draw up a report and delay of at least a week is forecast. If this time is employed in further search for the solution it may be profitable.

Many still believe that the key to accord is held by the three powers—Britain, France, Italy—who have in fact regulated the whole procedure both at Paris and at Geneva. It is upon their former agreement that the diplomatic action has been based, and, as the plan of the Committee of Five sufficiently shows, it is by Franco-British recommendations regarding economic and territorial concessions to Italy that the scheme is buttressed. Perhaps the solution will lie along ways not yet revealed. At any rate, it is being argued here that because of the Council Committee's lack of success up to date, the Assembly and not the Council should be the ultimate motive power in future moves or League action.

A Big "Bag"

In such a grave dispute it is argued that Britain could not be left "holding the bag" and neither could the Council. The Assembly itself must approve all proposed measures.

But if the Assembly has finished its work, as it will normally do by the end of the week, and dispersed, without providing for its reunion, three weeks would be required for convocation of an extraordinary Assembly. If it simply recessed while its commissions continue to sit, it can be brought together quickly and without formalities.

Meanwhile the difficulty arises from the intimations in Italian quarters that Baron Pompeo Aloisi cannot depart from his practice of absenting himself from the Council's deliberations if representatives of Ethiopia are called to the table. As it is impossible to exclude the Ethiopians this would seem to mean that in the most critical meeting of the Council envisaged for tomorrow the Italian case may not after all be presented.

The Council session will be secret.

There are persistent attempts for more tri-partite conversations at Stresa or elsewhere. If there is the slightest chance of success by this method, it is argued that it should not be excluded. Nor would three-power conversations outside the League remove the problem from the League or interfere with its task. In the Chaco conflict the parallel action of American states was not considered to dispossess the League.

There is unquestionably a welcome relaxation of tension between Britain and Italy as a result of explanations. The temperature has perceptibly fallen. On the French side it is trusted that the British reply to the question of whether equal zeal for the Covenant will be shown by Britain in central Europe and in such matters as Memel will be suf-

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Paris Assures London of Fullest Support for League Sanctions

Government Officials Ask America's Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 25—With the possibility of economic sanctions on the diplomatic horizon, French Government circles are asking what America's attitude would be if the League proposed severance of trade relations with Italy.

Would the United States Government be ready to apply its new neutrality law and to forbid exports both to Italy and Ethiopia in the event the League applies economic measures to check an eventual Italian attack? This question is seriously preoccupying diplomatic quarters here who point out that without American collaboration the League ban on exports to an "aggressor" might be rendered ineffective.

Hope to Avoid Military

Though still clinging to the conciliation procedures at Geneva, the French Government is now very doubtful whether Premier Mussolini of Italy will accept any compromise which the League Council can approve. Consequently, France is now anxious to ensure if any economic sanctions are applied that they shall be of such nature as to avert the possibility of their leading to military measures. Accordingly, it is understood that France is prepared to consider in the event of Italy invading Ethiopia the progressive application of: firstly, prohibition of all exports of war materials to Italy; secondly, prohibition of all loans or credits to the Italian Government; thirdly, withdrawal from Rome of all diplomatic representatives.

In French official circles the conviction was expressed that this passive economic and diplomatic pressure, though it would not immediately check the attack, would soon prove fully effective. The opinion is freely voiced that the Fascist regime could not long survive the consequence of world isolation. A significant indication of public sentiment of the subject seen in the resolution passed almost unanimously by the French General Confederation of Labor in its national congress now under way in Paris.

The Resolution

The resolution states: "Imminent danger of war seriously demands application of the whole Covenant and in the first place economic and financial sanctions. The Congress affirms unanimously its determination to put all its force at the service of peace and the execution of any economic sanctions which may be applied against an aggressor."

This emphasis on economic sanctions and avoidance of any specific reference to military action is considered highly significant.

However, the Monitor is able to state on the highest authority that the French Government has assured Britain that if application of economic sanctions should provoke Italy to any hostile act against a single British ship, France's entire fleet would be free to aid against such an attack in violation of the Covenant.

Ethiopia Asks League To Send Inquiry Board

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 25 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie today requested the League of Nations to dispatch impartial observers to Ethiopia to investigate present and future allegations of aggression and provocative acts and to fix responsibility in such cases.

The Emperor's request was reported to have been made at the suggestion of Prof. Gaston Jèze, the French lawyer who has acted as one of Ethiopia's representatives at Geneva.

The Emperor assured the League that he would give an inquiry within Ethiopia the fullest collaboration and would accept the commission's findings.

He recalled to the League that, months ago, he had ordered troops withdrawn 20 miles from the frontier to prevent incidents which might give Italy a pretext for attack and emphasized that these orders were carried out fully.

Swedish Factories Rush Italian Orders

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 25 (AP)—Swedish factories are working night and day to fill Italian orders for materials.

Already the export to Italy of cell substances—bleached sulfite cellulose for artificial silk—has increased this year above the figure for the whole of 1934.

Italy also has ordered diamond drills, and has made inquiries with regard to their delivery time, giving rise to the belief they are intended for an Ethiopian campaign.

New Zealand Combats Pests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The extent to which the world is becoming one unit in the campaign against pests is strikingly shown by the fact that a New Zealand entomologist, Dr. D. Miller of the Cawthron Institute, has set out all the way to the mountains of Chili and the Argentine to obtain supplies of parasites to control the bidi-bidi, the saw-fly and the grass-grub. Control of these pests means much to New Zealand.

Ethiopian Army Scoffs at Invaders

War-Bred Mountaineers, Unaware of Modern Arms, Trust Own Bravery; Negus Might Muster 500,000—Country Makes Subjugation Long and Costly Venture—Rash Overconfidence of Troops Denied

This is the sixth of a group of descriptive articles by a staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *recently sent to Addis Ababa to cover developments there. Previous articles appeared on Sept. 10, 12, 18, 20 and 23.*

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—There is probably no place in the world where the possibility of an imminent war causes so little excitement as in Ethiopia.

The people here are willing to meet the Italians at any time, and feel the sooner they get the job over the better. Most of them are certain of victory. But they are not greatly concerned about the matter.

One reason for their confidence is that the Christians here have an unshaken faith that they will be protected and preserved from evil. You hear this from almost every person you meet, rich and poor, simple and educated.

Then, again, the confidence of these people is due to the fact that they are accustomed to victory. They have a long record of military triumphs. They have very seldom been defeated. They have beaten Egyptians, Dervishes, Negroes and, most of all, Italians. Their overwhelming defeat of the Italians in several vital battles in 1895 and 1896 is the greatest epic in their modern history. For four decades blind minstrels have sung of that on the streets.

In addition, the dominant group here has a brilliant military tradition. Since the time of Menelik II, that is since 1890, it has an unbroken record of conquests and triumphs. They have overwhelmed all neighboring tribes and established their unchallenged mastery. They have enlarged Ethiopia's borders and gained such international prestige that great kings have been eager to honor their Emperor.

The Ethiopians are a warring people and glory in it. There is no present an Ethiopian cherishes so much as a gun. That is the symbol of power and distinction. They are proud of their history, meager as it may seem to some, and rejoice in their fighting record. They call their state an empire. Their ruler bears the titles of Lion of Judah, King of Kings and a scion of the house of Solomon.

Nor is this pride in military prowess confined to the dominant Amharas alone. The Gallas, also, the largest group in the country, are extremely brave fighters. They are swift, strong and daring.

To these two factors of a psychological nature must be added the virility, endurance and agility of the Ethiopians. They are not very large and do not appear especially strong, but are hardy beyond belief. They can carry enormous loads on their heads a great distance at a rapid pace. When on a trek they eat little and require no shelter.

They endure cold nights, hot days, pouring rains and hunger with a minimum of ill effects. They can run during the darkest nights over almost trackless country without losing their way. They wear no shoes and use but a small amount of light clothing. If supplied with a little parched corn, wheat or barley, they will march days without complaining. They can pass 250 miles of roadless country in a week. When on the march they do not walk, but trot. One sees them every day loping gently along with hundred-pound loads on their heads.

For an Ethiopian messenger to carry a letter to a post 20 miles away in the morning and return with an answer after dinner is by no means an unusual occur-

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Boston Day... Clergy, WPA, Trains, Pound...

(Continued from Page 1)

in hands today. A telephone survey revealed that most were in accord with the principles and methods involved in the security plan, and, in general, things, they agreed, may be better; but about two things they will have plenty to tell the President.

Two things they decidedly do not like. They are: (1) gambling and (2) war preparations.

Dr. James J. Gilkey of Springfield will object to the United States indulging in what he considers "the greatest war activity ever undertaken in this nation in time of peace." He will be backed up, he believes, in a preponderance of letters the President will receive.

The Rev. Arthur Keimal, pastor of the Congregational Church in West Springfield, will urge the President to aid in rooting out the "growing evils of horse and dog racing, now reaching proportions of a national menace."

WPA—Boston Hopes For Big Slice of $75,000,000

"We live in hopes," said Col. Thomas F. Sullivan today when asked just how much of the expected $75,000,000 for WPA projects he thought Boston would really get. Colonel Sullivan stated yesterday that this would probably be the Federal Government's contribution to local projects. His announcement followed an all-day conference between district directors and WPA-ERA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch.

So far, according to the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, Boston has received pretty poor treatment at the hands of the Federal Government. Out of the 13 largest cities in the country, Boston is placed ninth in the amount of federal aid it has received. However, the city did receive better treatment during April, May and June than in the first three months of 1935.

A total of 257 new WPA projects, which had been reviewed and approved yesterday, were rushed to Washington last night. They call for $10,000,000. These were additions to the $80,000 worth of projects for which money is expected tomorrow morning. Mr. Rotch expects that $3,000,000 will also be forthcoming to carry the ERA through October. WPA projects for this state now total 2783 and call for an appropriation of $55,587,314.

Meanwhile, workers who have begun on WPA projects today, were on the same pay schedule as they have been in the past. Mr. Rotch is going to find out what other New England states are doing before he makes any ruling for Massachusetts.

Trains—New Schedules Going Into Effect Sunday

With the return to standard time on Sunday, Sept. 29, New England railroads, air and steamship lines plan to speed up trains, give additional service on streamlined schedules and make other minor service adjustments.

Principal changes:

New York, New Haven and Hartford: Shore Line Express, Colonial and the Senator, New York to Boston trains, placed on five-hour schedule; streamlined Comet to make one additional trip daily between Boston and Providence, leaving South Station at 7:15 a. m. Pawtucket stop to be added on all schedules without affecting 44-minute service.

Boston and Maine: New "after-the-theater" run for its streamlined "Flying Yankee" leaving North Station at 11:30 p. m. Stops scheduled at Ipswich, Newburyport, Portsmouth and Biddeford.

Boston and Albany: Twentieth Century to leave South Station at 3 p. m.; Wolverine to leave at 3:20 p. m.; Ohio State to leave at 12 noon; North Shore Limited to leave at 11 a. m.

Air Lines: American Airways announced departure of its 9:45 a. m. trip at 10:15 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. trip moved forward to 7 p. m. Planes of Boston-Maine-Vermont airways will leave East Boston for Maine, 10 a. m.; for Vermont, 9:55 a m.

Eastern Steamship Lines announce that its Boston-New York and Boston-Yarmouth services will leave at 5:30 p. m. and 5 p. m., respectively.

Dean Pound—He's Leaving His Office Next Year

From stately Harvard last night came disturbing word of Dean Roscoe Pound's resignation as head of the University's faculty of law. Newspapermen went to files, found clippings nearly as voluminous as for a motion picture star or first-line politician.

"Put them away," commanded Dean Pound, in effect, "It's not a retirement, but simply a resignation from one activity so that I may focus more attention on another one."

This other activity, he disclosed, was completion of a volume on jurisprudence. His resignation is to become effective a year from now.

Dean Pound has been in his present position for the past 20 years. During this time he has attained international fame with his drives to enhance and enrich the profession of law.

He has been offered the presidency of a number of other colleges, including the Universities of Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska and Ohio, but always Harvard students have successfully tugged at his heart strings and kept him at the school on the Charles.

In 1925, 700 determined Harvard students stood on the snow outside Dean Pound's window and for a solid half hour insisted that he should remain with the Crimson with speeches and cheers. Next day they learned that he had been across the campus eating lunch all through the demonstration.

Election—Boston Offices Have 184 Candidates

It isn't easy to run for public office in Boston. Candidates must submit petitions signed by 2000 persons, and most office seekers have these petitions circulated by regular political workers who charge 10 cents or more a name which means an outlay of at least $200 before the candidate even reaches, so to speak, first base. Despite this obstacle a total of 184 persons today had filed their petitions. They now stand qualified to compete for three non-salaried vacancies on the School Committee, and for the 22 positions on the City Council.

Elections are scheduled for Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Although the number still standing is large, it is a field considerably narrowed from the total who took out nomination papers. Some 246 persons originally signified their intention of vying for positions on the City Council, but only 148 actually filed nomination papers. Few of these have yet been certified as complying with the legal requirements, but observers expect that virtually all will pass muster.

Only three present members of the Council are not seeking re-election. They are Thomas H. Green of Charlestown, who, it is said, expects a Curley plum; Joseph McGrath, Ward 13, Dorchester, whose duties as chairman of the Democratic state committee are reported to require all his time, and Maurice M. Goldman, Ward 14, Dorchester, an assistant attorney general of the State. Council terms are for two years and pay $2000 annually.

For School Committee there are 36 candidates. This is an unusually large number. Two years ago there were nine and in the election before that there were 12. Term is for four years.

Curley—He Plans to Sail On the 'President Hoover'

Massachusetts' Democratic chieftain, Governor Curley, observed to reporters at the State House today that he was sailing on the "President Hoover" to Honolulu, the Hoover being the only ship available at this time. He promised to rectify this situation by sailing back on the "Grover Cleveland," he said.

At the Council meeting today the Governor also said that he would submit a long list of appointments for state offices. The usual practice for Councilors is to "sit on" these for a week or so before confirmation, but some of the Councilors thought that the Governor would move for suspension of rules so he could pass upon the appointments today before he leaves for the coast.

Theater—Collapse of Hollis Street Roof Explained

Either through an oversight or faith in a new type of construction, the builders of the Hollis Street Theater in 1885, neglected to provide sufficient support for the great oval roof which covered the old theater. Removal of the roof planks left nothing to hold the side walls from distorting and permitting the whole covering to collapse.

And that was exactly what happened last week when two men were killed and several were injured during wrecking operations, according to the report of Building Commissioner Edward Roemer.

Bey—Police Search Along Berkshire Trail

John Bey, alleged killer of a Connecticut constable, was still eluding state police today.

Police found ashes of a camp fire, eggs, two pounds of butter and other groceries at a camp site near the Northampton Country Club this morning—but not John Bey. The groceries were stolen from the Parker Store in Northampton early yesterday. An ERA worker said he had seen a man bathing himself in the Mill River near the camp site last night.

Fires—Two Blazes Give Firemen Busy Day

Boston's hardy fire fighters were sitting back and relaxing today after their busiest session in six years. Yesterday, 41 of the city's 53 engine companies were rushed into action to fight two fires which caused a total damage of $60,000. Although this was by no means a record, both were multiple alarm fires.

Striking rescues of their comrades by firemen were the high lights of the $5000, three-alarm conflagration in a brick storehouse at the Navy Yard, which started in the middle of the morning. Their faces protected by gas masks, the rescuers beat their way through clouds of smoke to carry out five of their companions, who had been overcome.

A more spectacular fire was the four-alarm blaze which raged in an abandoned coal shed on Warren Avenue, Charlestown A crowd of more than 25,000 people jammed the passage across the Charlestown Bridge to witness the fire and when the draw was opened to permit a tug to pass, several thousand suddenly found themselves stranded in the middle.

The Warren Avenue fire caused a damage of $55,000 and was caused by a carelessly tossed cigarette.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Change Scheduled on Monitor News on WBZ

Beginning Monday, Sept. 30, the midday and afternoon radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be consolidated into a single afternoon period, which will be heard at 2 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station WBZ. This change to an afternoon period has been made, due to commercial sponsorship of another program over WBZ. Up to Sept. 30 the Monitor news will continue to be heard as usual at 12:15 and 5 p. m. over WBZ.

Today's Program High Lights

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:10 WEEI, Shortwave relay from Budapest, Hungary.
7:15 WAAB, "He, She and They"; soloists; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC, "From the Governor's Office"; talk by Richard D. Grant.
8:00 WBZ"Rendezvous"; Jane Williams; Benay Venuta; Phil Duey; Men About Town; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," serial dramatic sketch.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; Oscar Shaw; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and His Neighbors"; drama and music.
9:15 WAAB, "Saying Things at Night," Heywood Broun, columnist.
9:30 WAAB, Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: concert orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, Byrd Antarctic Expedition Reunion program.
9:30 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch, with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedy team; Ferde Grofe and his orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his orchestra.
10:30 WBZ Coronation of "Radio Queen of 1935" at New York Radio Show.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Al Pearce; relay	Baseball game	Special sport pro-
5:15	Agricultural reports..	from Budapest	Football school	gram
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Hungary; piano..	"Jack Armstrong".	Special sports pro-
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Piano duo; news..	CBS vocalist	gram
6:00	"Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Healy Stamp Club	Features; news	Sport comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; feaures	Speaker programs.	Sisters of Skillet..	Minute Men: talk.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Popeye" sketch	Soloist; quartet	"Poetic Strings"
7:00	Dinner concert	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Just Entertainm't	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	"Uncle Ezra"	Reports; feature..	"He, She, They";
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	Sketch; speaker	soloists; orchestra
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Studio chorus	Boake Carter, news	Alexander's Orch.
8:00	"Rendezvous"; solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature	Golf lesson
8:15	ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily," dramatic sk.	Ruth Etting; orch.	"Dance Rhythms"
8:30	"House of Glass";	String or.; soloists	Oscar Shaw; Car-	"Master of Mys-
8:45	sketch; orchestra	Soloists; orchestra	mela Ponselle; or.	tery," sketch
9:00	John Charles Thomas	Town Hall To-	Special program	News Service
9:15	and His Neighbors'..	night: Frank	from Cleveland	Heywood Broun
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing	Crumit; amateurs;	Political talk	Byrd Antarctic
9:45	Sing," sketch	dance orchestra	Political talk	Expedit'n reunion
10:00	Jewish program;	Charles Reader &	Burns and Allen;	Siberian Singers
10:15	speaker; music	his orchestra	comedy; orch.	Veloz-Yolanda Or.
10:30	"Radio Queen" relay	Ray Noble and	Dramatized news..	Anson Weeks and
10:45	NBC male quartet	his orchestra	Spotlight Revue	his orchestra
11:00	Reports; Joe Rines	Forecasts; news	News Service	"Six-Gun Justice,"
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports; music	McCoy's Orchestra.	network sketch
11:30	Luigi Romanelli and	NBC dance music.	Eddie Elkins and	Claude Hopkins &
11:45	his orchestra	NBC organist	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild; string quartet.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ, Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon"; comedy; songs; melodrama.
8:00 WAAB, Little Symphony Orchestra, Phillip James, conductor; Arturo de Filippi, tenor soloist.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Hour; George Brent in sketch; Lionel Atwill, actor; Cambrian Welsh Choir; Tom Howard and George Shelton.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, Frank Parker, tenor soloist; concert orchestra, William Daly, conductor.
8:45 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van Loon, geographer.
9:00 WAAB, "Tom Terriss, the Adventurer," talk and sketches.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ, Thirtieth anniversary of the League for Industrial Democracy; round table, conducted by Norman Thomas, Harry Laidler and John Dewey.
9:30 WNAC, "To Arms for Peace"; talk, Bainbridge Colby; sketch, "Paths of Glory"; Richard Crooks, tenor; chorus; symphony orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Cornelia Otis Skinner; Jane Froman; Jan Rubini, violinist; Armand Tokatyan; Bob Burns.
10:00 WAAB, "Recital Hall"; Barbara Maurel, contralto; Lee Cronican, pianist; Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organist.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
11:15 WAAB, Talk, Frank N. Belgrano, National Commander, American Legion.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum; talk, "United States Navy Now," Henry M. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"JUBILEE" (Shubert). New and brilliant musical comedy. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. Book by Moss Hart. Featuring Mary Boland; Albertina Rasch dancers. 8:15.

"STEVEDORE" (Repertory). Presented by the New Theater Players. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—"The Farmer Takes a Wife," with Janet Gaynor, Jane Withers and Henry Fonda. Tells of Erie Canal days. 10:50 a. m., 1:37, 4:24, 7:11, 9:58. Stage: Art Jarrett with his orchestra and Eleanor Holm. Tomorrow: Sally Rand in person. "Mad Love," with Peter Lorre.

EXETER—"Curly Top," with Shirley Temple. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Hard Rock Harrigan." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Tomorrow: "Silk Hat Kid," with Lew Ayres and Mae Clarke. "Broadway Gondolier," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Goose and the Gander." Fenway, 2:18, 4:58, 7:38, 10:18. Paramount, 10:42 a. m., 1:30, 4:18, 7:06, 9:55. "Welcome Home," with James Dunn and Arline Judge. Tomorrow: "Charlie Chan in Shanghai," and Dolores Del Rio and Everett Marshall in "I Live for Love."

FINE ARTS — "Charlemagne," French satire on dictators. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25. News reel. "Nature's Quick Change Artist," and Mickey Mouse picture.

KEITH MEMORIAL — "Top Hat," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dancing to Irving Berlin's music. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—"The Big Broadcast of 1936," with Bing Crosby, Charles Ruggles, Ethel Merman and others. 10:55 a. m., 1:47, 4:39, 7:31, 10:23. Stage: Morton Downey and the Twelve Aristocrats. Elida Ballet. Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN—"Annapolis Farewell." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "Accent on Youth." 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Dark Angel," with Fredric March, Merle Oberon, Herbert Marshall. Orpheum 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:45.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Dante's Inferno," with Spencer Tracy and Claire Trevor. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Straight From the Heart," 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Amateur Night," colored cartoon. "Love in a Hurry," with Sylvia Froos. "Broadway Highlights." "Sing, Sister, Sing," comedy with Thelma Todd and Patsy Kelly. Tomorrow: "Canal Gypsy," cartoon. "Taking the Blame." "Love Department," comedy. "Grooms in Bloom," with Tom Howard, Rudy Vallee's favorite comedian.

TREMONT — Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas," and "I'll Love You Always," with Billie Burke and Nancy Carroll. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

TREMONT TEMPLE — "Pagliacci," musical film made from Leoncavallo's opera. 1 to 11.

UNIVERSITY — "Disraeli," with George Arliss. 3:18, 6:20, 9:25. "Pursuit of Happiness," with Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. 1:55, 5:00, 8:05. Tomorrow: Joe E. Brown in "Bright Lights," and "A Dog of Flanders."

UPTOWN—"39 Steps," John Buchan's peacetime spy story with Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. (Filmed in London and Scotland) 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. "The Irish in Us," with Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

Music

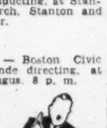
ERA ORCHESTRA—Chester Mason conductor, at Marcia Brown School, Broadway, Malden, 7:30 p. m.

ROXBURY COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA—Benjamin Van Derwoude, conductor, at Norfolk House Center, 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury, 8 p. m.

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS — William Ellis Weston, conducting, at Stanton Avenue M. E. Church, Stanton and Evans Streets, Dorchester.

Other Events

ERA ENTERTAINMENT — Boston Civic Theater, Fredrick Ormonde directing, at Community Theater, Saugus, 8 p. m.



ERA LECTURES—"What Unemployment Does to Us and What We Should Do to Unemployment," Rev. Mary Collson and ERA Orchestra, Albert Holmes conductor, at Tyler Street Municipal Building, 118 Tyler Street, South Cove, 8 p. m. "Adult Education and Recreation," W. D. Russell. Also Roxbury Community Chorus and Orchestra and Roxbury Elm Hill Orchestra, Norfolk House Center, Eliot Square, Roxbury, 8 p. m. "New Social Security Laws," Louis R. Lipp, also orchestra under Richard Cosby, at Fidelia Hall, Rockland and Washington Streets, West Roxbury, 8 p. m. "The Italo-Ethiopian Controversy," Prof. Boyd Tucker, CCC Camp, Milton.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON CONCERT — Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common.

ERA CONCERT BAND AND CHORUS—At Mechanics Building, 111 Huntington Avenue, Back Bay.

BOSTON CIVIC STRING QUARTET — Joseph Pistorio, director, in co-operation with Boston Common Tercentenary, at 9 Park Street, 7 p. m.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Tomita: Japanese Art, 11 a. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

In 'The Great Waltz'

By Vandamm Studio

Marie Burke as Countess Baranskaya in the Spectacular Musical Piece Which Will Open at the Boston Opera House, Oct. 3

What's Going On In the Arts

Goodspeed's

EXHIBITING space has been doubled at Goodspeed's Book Shop on Ashburton Place. Prints, pictures and various graphic items are to be placed on exhibition, often as supplement to book displays. Currently there is to be seen a miscellany of etchings and drypoints by masters and craftsmen of unequal accomplishment. Most of the names are familiar, as are many of the prints.

For us the display proved interesting, for it includes such prints as are commonly sought by collectors, such subjects as appeal generally to people with a hobby. On the whole they are conservative portrayals, well handled, ably executed. And if they do reveal limitations, it is because any medium has its restraining influences. Etching and engraving are the least flexible and they have rarely been exploited by daring innovators. Lithography, on the other hand, because it partakes in some respects of the qualities of painting, and is enriched by tonal blacks, has lent itself effectively to novel treatment.

At Goodspeed's there are one or two lithographs by Whistler, who in these diminutive pictures, exhibited his gift for concise but sweeping impression. How ably he spreads space before our eyes. The etchings never quite liberate themselves from the binding, interlacing lines; but the lithographs are free and ample.

Landscape as a subject for an aquafortist reached its height in the last century, and in this display we can find the reason why. There are portrayals of trees and marshlands, of tall, swaying grasses, all of which attain grace and elegance under the dexterous hands of such performers as Alphonse Legros, Frenchman; Seymour Haden, Englishman, and others. Architecture of the Old World exacted tremendous patience from such gifted performers as Samuel Chamberlain, John Taylor Arms and Louis Rosenberg. This is no impressionistic sketching; it is minute, finely planned, patiently executed craft.

Others found at Goodspeed's are Charles Woodbury, Kerr Eby, Joseph Pennell, Martin Hardie and Paul Sandby. Frank Benson and Arthur Heintzelman, favored print makers in this vicinity, are also represented.

D. A.

Explorer Icey Apes 'Boss' Byrd

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 25 (AP)—Following, as best he could, the traditions of his famous master, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Icey, a small white fox terrier, was exploring today.

Icey was en route, in an express car, from Halifax, N. S., for Boston. But when the train reached Dover, the narrow confines of the car could hold his free spirit no longer. He gave one last chew to his leash and zip! he was gone through the open door!

For the next few hours one of the chief concerns of the Boston & Maine Railroad, including its Boston headquarters, was to find one small white dog. Twelve men, seven railroad men and five police, deployed through Dover, seeking the dog.

It was A. D. Marden, assistant chief train dispatcher, who finally sighted Icey in the railroad yards half a mile from the station.

"Here, Icey, Icey!" called Mr. Marden and grabbed for the trailing leash. Icey liked neither his looks nor his action, and snapped. Mr. Marden was scratched a bit, but held on. Soon a chastened Icey resumed his journey to Boston.

Women Voters Plan For Politics School Opening on Oct. 29

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters will open its 1935-36 program of Schools of Politics in co-operation with the Boston branch of this organization at Perkins Hall, Boston, on Oct. 29.

Announcing the event Mrs. Richard Field, President of the League, points out that in conformity with its custom, this school is being planned to take place a week before municipal elections in order that its program may include clarification of outstanding problems now awaiting decisive action by the candidates who will be elected the following Tuesday.

The general subject for the School of Politics will be "Home Affairs: State, City." The school will open at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. At 1 o'clock recess will be taken for informal basket luncheon and continuing discussion; the afternoon session at 2 o'clock will be given exclusively to consideration of city problems under the leadership of Prof. Morris B. Lambie who comes to the government department of Harvard University this year as an authority on public administration.

The school is open to the public.

Reduced School Wage Kept at Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25 — The Providence School Committee has decided to continue the reduced wage scale for teachers and other school employees for another year.

Most of the committee members last night were in favor of restoring the salaries, but contend that the department's budget could not be stretched far enough to warrant wiping out the cuts at this time.

Early Touch of Winter Freezes Car at Palmer

PALMER, Mass., Sept. 25 (AP)—Winter made a preliminary excursion into this town at 6 o'clock yesterday morning when an automobile, parked off Main Street, froze as the temperature hit 28 degrees above zero.

"Doc" Nelson, local prognosticator of atmospheric events, said that the coming winter will be the coldest in the 75 he has faced. For proof, he pointed out a number of spiders that were weaving webs early this year and making their way inside the home.

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For our new Fashion Announcement, write to E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y. Matrix Style Studio, 47 West 34th Street, New York City.

McIntosh Takes Foremost Place Among New England Apples

Popular variety winning an international reputation so growers find themselves assured of a foreign market for as many as they are able to raise.

By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Sorting Apples for the Market. Upper Right—Picking the Ripe Fruit. Lower—Apples in Boxes and Baskets Ready for Sale

The McIntosh apple, long the most popular type in the East, has gained international reputation in recent years. Its tight, red skin, barely able to contain the sweet juices, its hardiness and its general beauty, are a few of the reasons why thousands of bushels are shipped every year to England and the Continent.

Of course there are other popular types—Baldwins, Gravensteins, Delicious, Russets, Astrachans—but New England pomologists always can be assured of a market for as many McIntosh as they care to raise.

"It's just a question of how large an orchard you can take care of," said one grower.

And this year, the export trade is better than ever, due to small yields from orchards across the sea.

Covers Large Area

What is claimed to be the largest McIntosh planting in the world is located 10 miles south of the Canadian border on the west shore of Lake Champlain.

Owned by Jay Gelder this apple orchard has an area of 12 square miles. Mr. Gelder started his present mammoth orchard with few trees and a little roadside apple stand less than 20 years ago. Now he has 31,000 McIntosh trees alone.

In order that the fruit may continue to be produced, McIntosh, a self-sterile variety, has to be fertilized by pollen from other types of trees. In Mr. Gelder's orchards, 10,000 trees of other varieties—Snows, Northern Spies, Talman Sweets, Cortlands and Kendalls—are interplanted with the McIntosh and 400 colonies of Italian honey bees are distributed through the orchards at blossoming time.

Covered With Pollen

While visiting the blossoms the downy bodies of the bees become literally covered with apple pollen. In their flights from flower to flower, the pollen becomes effectively distributed from one variety to another. And, incidentally, the bees make 12 to 16 tons of honey every year.

Wrapping and packing apples for shipment is almost as important as growing. For this reason, expert packers move about the country in traveling groups. They pack oranges in Florida, peaches in Georgia and then come to New England and other parts of the North for apple packing in the fall season.

There may be differences of opinion as to which apple is the most delicious. Some will choose the Delicious, others the Gravenstein, and still others the Baldwin. In fact, until recent years, the Baldwin was the reigning favorite. But nowadays, at least in the East, the McIntosh leads the list. And its popularity is increasing every year.

Lighting Rate Cut By Concord Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 25—One of the largest utilities in New Hampshire, the Concord Electric Company, has voluntarily reduced the rates, so that when new schedules go into effect Oct. 1, this city and surrounding areas supplied with electric current by the company will have the lowest electric light rates in the State. Company officials point out that the new schedule will cut the collectice cost annually by about $28,500. Domestic lighting service furnished last year by this company totaled $227,509.79.

The announcement follows a series of conferences between officials of the Public Service Commission and several utility companies within the past month. The Concord company is the first to announce cuts in rates.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

surface—the cotton acting as a wick—and thereby preventing undermining and cracking.

The New England Council last week heard the process advocated by the Farm Chemurgic Council of Dearborn, Mich.

Italo-Ethiopian—Debate Centers on Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

All groups at Geneva today jockeyed for position in respect to the League Council meeting tomorrow—when the next line of procedure comes up for decision. The center of gravity of available news, however, shifted to France and its debate on sanctions.

Paris: Plans for economic sanctions, if needed, were well advanced here today. French opinion, both within and without the Government, appeared not to expect any adequate comprmise from Italy. French opinion therefore prepared itself for economic sanctions, carefully applied so as to avoid provoking Italy into an act of war in retaliation.

However, the Monitor is informer by a high source that if sanctions did meet with armed retaliation, the French fleet would stand with the British fleet.

World awaits Council action: Page 1.

Balloon Trophy—Poles Win Bennett Race

WARSAW (AP)—The Polish balloon Polonia today was awarded the Gordon Bennett Trophy as the winner of the twenty-seventh Bennett international races that began here Sept. 15.

The Polonia, one of 13 entries, traveled about 1007 miles after a flight of 58 hours and 54 minutes, it was officially announced. It reached an altitude of 16,732 feet. Another Polish balloon, the Warsaw, was second, the Belgian bag Belgica was third, and the German Erich Deku, fourth. The American entry, U. S. Navy, finished in last place, having traveled only 535 kilometers.

It was announced that the next race will take place in Poland in 1936, with Krakow as the starting point.

French Unions—For Economic Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Majority opinion at the opening convention of Socialist Trade Unions yesterday favored economic but not military League sanctions to check Italy. The trend of opinion at this convention is being watched closely, since the radicals are credited with much influence in swinging Premier Laval from Italy toward Britain.

Particular interest therefore attaches to the fact that this extremist group apparently will not support military penalties—in contrast to British labor, which voted "force to back the League Covenant if necessary." Britain will be governed by the lengths to which France will go, since Britain is pledged to collective action only.

The approval given by the French unions to economic sanctions is not without reluctance. Speakers admitted that the task of preventing economic penalties from precipitating war is highly delicate and hazardous.

Cats Receive Bequest In Philadelphia Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25—Contented purrs from the feline population of Philadelphia would have risen if they could have understood the news of a new social security move for the city's cats.

Among the announced bequests by Mrs. Margaret L. Montgomery was one of $1000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mrs. Montgomery having been, as she said, "specially desirous that it shall be devoted to cats."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday; Friday probably showers and cooler; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer tonight and in the south portion Thursday; Friday showers and cooler.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday; Friday showers and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	65	Minneapolis	74	90
Bermuda	74	78	New Orleans	76	86
Chicago	70	88	New York	58	70
Denver	58	78	Norfolk	64	70
Helena, Mont.	38	64	Philadelphia	58	72
Jacksonville	76	82	St. Louis	68	92
Kansas City	74	92	San Francisco	52	64
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	58	74
Miami	82	86			

A—9 a. m., Sept. 25.
B—Maximum, Sept. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:51 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 11:12 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 7:08 p. m.

N. E. Clubwomen Told to Work For War Prevention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25—Organized women have the power to find solutions for virtually every question before the nation today, from keeping the United States out of war to keeping politics out of education, speakers declared at the opening session of the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs here last night.

Both Gov. Theodore Francis Green and Mayor James E. Dunne of Providence, principal speakers last night, urged the New England clubwomen to be crusaders and to take a more active part in community life.

The more than 200 delegates, representing clubs scattered through the New England States, welcomed Mrs. Roberta C. Lawson, National President of the Federation of Women's Clubs, here today as the convention swung into the second day of its three-day session.

Mrs. Lawson, a resident of Oklahoma, came here from Washington to pay her first visit in New England since she was elected president of the federation last June. Her address on "We Belong to the Ages" was heard before the delegates assembled in the Biltmore Hotel at noon.

At the morning session Mrs. Albert Chittenden of Maine presided at a round table of state presidents, several reports were read at a business session and an address was delivered by Dr. Luther Gulick, pioneer exponent of camping for girls and one of the founders of the Camp Fire Girls.

At a "Rhode Island dinner" last night, the first of two major social events on the three-day program, the women of New England were urged by Governor Green and by Mayor Dunne to become active crusaders and make their influence felt in the affairs of state and nation.

Governor Green advocated a keener realization of the power controlled by women's clubs which, he held, has been more potential than actual. Do not be satisfied merely with casting ballots, he told the delegates, be "crusaders, initiators, reformers."

Particularly in the field of education, the Governor said, is there an opportunity for women, through their women's clubs, to wield a powerful influence to improve the welfare of our children and our nation.

He exhorted the women "to see to it that your Government, be it state or local, does not let its teachers go underpaid while it fritters money away on foolish or far less necessary matters."

Mayor Dunne pointed to the war clouds hanging over Europe and challenged New England clubwomen to use their influence to maintain America's policy of neutrality.

Other speakers last night were John W. Haley, who discussed Rhode Island's tercentenary program next year, and the Rt. Rev. Granville Gaylord Bennett, D. D., auxiliary Episcopal bishop of Rhode Island.

This afternoon, Wallace Stearns, chairman of the Young Republicans of New England, will speak. Mrs. H. A. Mayforth of Vermont will report for the art committee, Mrs. William C. Chapman of New Hampshire for the music committee, and Miss Phoebe Lee Hosmer of Massachusetts for the literature committee.

A reception and tea for Mrs. Lawson will be held later at the Plantations Club and a reception and dinner will follow in the evening.

Cut in Racing Days At Pawtucket Finds Favor of Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25—Advocating fewer racing days at the Narragansett Race Track, Councilman Frederick B. Joost of Providence has received a flood of letters from all parts of the State commending him on his stand. The Joost resolution was filed with the City Council in Providence last week. Action followed a few days later when a Council committee set Thursday, Oct. 10, as a date for a public hearing at which arguments for and against fewer days of racing will be heard.

Members of the Council committee on ordinances, who set the date for the hearing, agreed that there was no need for a fall meet at the racing track in Pawtucket. A spring meet and a long summer meet already have been conducted. The fall meet is scheduled to begin next month. Members of the committee agreed, however, that no action should be taken without a public hearing at which the sentiment of the community could be learned.

The Providence council is not empowered to interfere in the affairs of the race track directly. However, because it represents the largest city directly affected by the track, its recommendations would carry weight with the State Legislature which decides on the number of racing days at the track in Pawtucket.

The Joost resolution calls upon the council to empower the Providence city solicitor to appear before the Legislature and present the views of the community.

Meanwhile, the Narragansett Racing Association has taken steps to change the status of the track from a closed corporation to one in which the public may buy shares. The association has filed with the Secretary of State an amendment to its charter, asking the right to issue 350,000 shares of common stock of no par value in place of the present 50,000 shares of preferred stock and 7000 shares of common stock.

Walter E. O'Hara, president of the association, and Judge James E. Dooley, secretary, signed the articles in behalf of the association. Judge Dooley said the change was sought to facilitate sale of stock by any of the present holders, some of whom have indicated a desire to dispose of their holdings.

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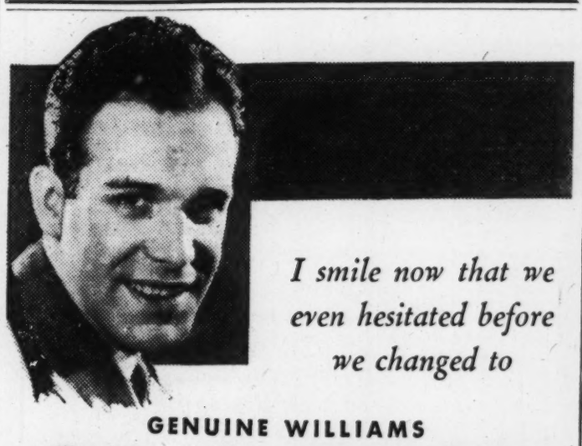

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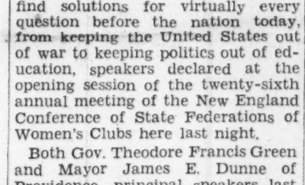

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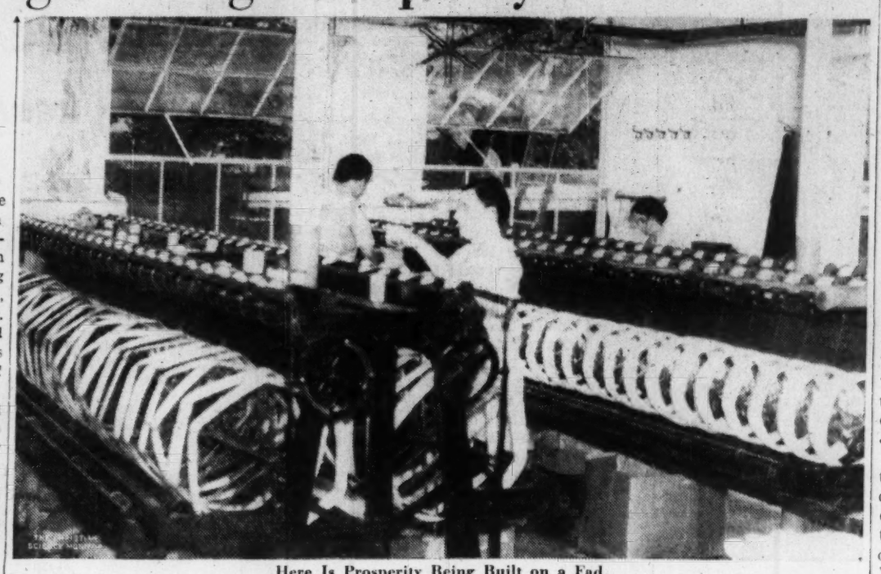
Knitting Vogue Brings Prosperity to N. E. Town

East Coventry, Conn., reels millions of yards of gay yarns into the world, and pays grocer, butcher and tax collector.



Here Is Prosperity Being Built on a Fad

Humming Spindles in the National Silk Company Mill, South Coventry, Conn., Supplying Yarn for the Knitting Vogue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Because women, through a turn of fashion are knitting dresses, a little Connecticut country town has forgotten the depression. While the knitting needles click throughout the land, spindles hum in South Coventry. The grocer and the butcher are paid for what they sell. The town cashes in on taxes. South Coventry's chief product is fancy yarn.

Like many another New England village, South Coventry came into being as a rural industrial center where farming and shop work together made a living for the populace. Its 1935 prosperity shows that, granted a market for the products of industry, the old combination works as well as ever.

There is only one mill, the National Silk Company, and its 300 employees, many of them young men and women, are all drawn from the neighborhood. They live on farms or in the country village and go home from work each night.

"Lost" Property Utilized

J. L. Schweyer launched the business in 1927 on the proverbial shoestring with two employees. Last winter the enterprise had proved so great a benefit to the community that the citizens in town meeting turned over the ruin of an old mill and 19 acres of land to the company for $1, that it might expand its operations. The property had been taken for taxes from a less fortunate industry years before.

In 1929 the National Silk Company started making novelty yarns, a pioneer in that field. Paris had made women style-conscious of beautiful new fabrics, expensive to buy but which could be duplicated with time and care and yarns. Mrs. Roosevelt and the Prince of Wales had made knitting popular.

The company started making yarns with one side of one machine, one kind of yarn—boucle—in eight or 10 shades. Now it turns out 20,000 pounds a day, 28 kinds in more than 900 shades.

Old Mill Hums Again

Already the new "old" mill turned over by the town has been repaired, braced and equipped with machines which are humming to make yarns for machine knitting. The employees are Connecticut men and women, taught at the mills. The head of the dye room is the son and grandson of dyers. Infinite care, a few trick twists and turns in the winding and special pains in the dye room have helped the company to success.

The company operates on the old NRA hour and wage scale. It was busy and peaceful last September despite the textile strikes in near-by towns.

Down the Connecticut River in Chester, small shops that once made manicure sets and other small items but which felt the depression badly, are busy also. They make knitting needles, now, and wooden handles for knitting bags.

Harvard Man Aids China's Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

with the reconstruction of the government of the country and the reorganization of the controlling political party.

Constitution the Party

"In a country like China, where the Government is avowedly a party dictatorship, the constitution of the party is, of course, the most vital part of the constitution of the Government as a whole."

One point was brought up by Dr. Holcombe which is of pertinent appeal to Americans who have noticed Chinese students on the nation's campuses in past years. It is these scholars, educated in the modern fashion, who now control the Chinese Government, he revealed.

"The trend in China is perfectly clear," he said. "The political and economic power is in recent months rapidly falling into the hands of men with modern education. Government in China has always been in the hands of educated men, but there is a substitution now of men with modern educations for the old-fashioned scholars. This is the essence of the revolution in Chinese politics. It has gone so far already that a recovery of power by the old element is no longer possible.

Japan Opposes It

"Those in power have not yet been able to establish an army strong enough to keep the Japanese out of the country or dictate the terms upon which they may enter and do business. In this direction the Revolution has been a failure, up to now. The Japanese insist that it can never succeed.

"There can be no doubt that the Japanese militarists do not intend that the Revolutionary Government shall become strong enough to establish the independence of the country and will not hesitate to do whatever may seem necessary to frustrate the plans of the Revolutionists."

Dr. Holcombe was asked next by what methods he considered Japan intended controlling China.

"If the Japanese militarists were agreed upon a plan of action," he answered, it is probable the Chinese could offer no successful resistance at this time. But one faction of the Japanese militarists wishes to subjugate the whole of China and establish a great East Adriatic Military Empire, whereas another faction, desires to break China up into a number of sections—that is divide and rule."

Would you care to say anything about the current developments of the Chinese army?

"No. I lived two months in the Officers' Club in Nanking, but prefer not to talk for publication about military developments I saw.

"It is possible that the Chinese may be able to temporize and thus gain time in which to strengthen their military establishment and build up the morale of their people. There is no doubt in my mind but what, left alone by outsiders, the Chinese could regenerate their state. The chance that they may yet do so is bettered by the circumstance that important nonmilitary elements in Japan have no faith in the plans of either military faction."

Is there any progress toward unity among the people of China, or do local loyalists predominate?

"Local loyalists predominated under the old imperial regime, but they are gradually yielding to a modern sentiment of nationality under the influence of the new government's educational policy and in response to external pressure, especially that of Japan. Nationalism has gained the ascendancy among educated classes and has made great headway among the masses, especially in Central China and in the South and West."

Did you find any growth in Communism?

"Communism in China received a severe setback while I was there. Communist armies were driven from their stronghold in Central China and the Soviet Republic (Tannu Tuva) was broken up. Communist agitation was driven under cover, and there seems to be no disposition on the part of the Soviet Union to lend new aid or encouragement."

Education Is Developing

Is the educational system in China developing for the mass of the people?

"Yes, but its progress is restricted by lack of funds. However, the most striking change that I observed in parts of China which I visited both on this trip and one seven years ago, was the building of new school houses.

"That was even more impressive than new roads and the striking developments in aviation and radio broadcasting."

Then aviation is really advancing in China?

"Yes, the long distances and inadequate railroad and bus services tend to foster very rapid development of aviation."

Dr. Holcombe, asked if he thought the business leaders of Japan were opposed to war, said:

"In general, yes," he replied. "But certain elements in Japan have undoubtedly profited from the Manchurian aggression and many doubtless expect to profit eventually. But reflective Japanese, including many of their biggest business men, view the aggressive policies of the militarists with serious misgivings, if not alarm.

One Drink Driver Is Found Almost as Bad as the Sot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25—The motorist who takes "only a few drinks" is as great a menace on the highways as a drunken driver, Wilfred J. Paquin, chief of the state motor vehicle division, declared in opening a campaign this week to reduce the number of automobile accidents in Rhode Island.

A survey conducted by the State and just revealed showed that one out of every 17 drivers in Rhode Island who were involved in accidents was either intoxicated or had been drinking. This type of driver was blamed for one out of four of the highway fatalities. The period covered in the survey was from January through August this year.

Mr. Paquin's report points out that in many cases the offending driver was not convicted of intoxication but admitted taking "one or two drinks" before the accident occurred. Several drivers were involved in traffic mishaps shortly after having nothing stronger than "a few beers."

Pedestrians who indulged in intoxicating beverages also were found to be involved in frequent automobile accidents. Mr. Paquin points out that of 43 pedestrians who were either killed or injured by automobiles during the period of the survey, 29 definitely were intoxicated and 14 others were reported to have been drinking immediately prior to the accident.

The State's campaign to minimize highway mishaps will be directed along three fronts. Publicity will be utilized to educate motorists in the danger of mixing drinking and driving, local and state police forces will be urged to be even more alert to detect dangerous drivers and the State will conduct a drive to outlaw automobiles that have defective brakes and headlight equipment.

Gathering Potato Crop Begins in Aroostook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, Sept. 25—A large number of farmers in Aroostook are now harvesting the potato crop. The prevailing wage for picking is 4 cents per barrel with board, and 5½ cents per barrel without board. The topnotch pickers will fill 100 barrels a day, but the average pickers reach about 70 to 75.

The farmers will pay out at least $395,000 for wages, and that is estimating the Aroostook crop this year at about 9,000,000 barrels. In more prosperous times, the pickers received as high as 12 cents a barrel.

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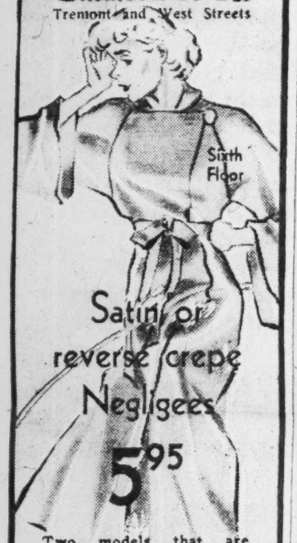

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NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST FUR ESTABLISHMENT

Ethiopian Army Scoffs At Invaders

(Continued from Page 1)

service. Ordinary postmen often run such Marathons.

And the more primitive of the people bear pain with marked stolidity.

It must be remembered, also, that there is no intricate economic life here to be deranged. There is but one railroad, no complex banking system, no vital motor roads, no public edifices to speak of, and only half a dozen small cities; there are no factories to close down, not many families are on salaries and there cannot be many unemployed to starve.

National Consciousness

Most of the Ethiopians are warriors, hunters, nomads and simple peasants. Some 95 per cent live in frail, cheap, straw-thatched huts. It is difficult to destroy the wealth of such people and to starve or scare them into submission. The first air raid in Addis Ababa would be terrifying, but after a dozen hits there would hardly be a target left worth wasting a bomb on.

Yet one must not conclude that this primitiveness means a complete lack of organization. The Ethiopians, with all their faults, are probably the best organized large group of dark people in the world. They certainly have a very strong national consciousness, which is daily growing more intense.

They are expert at giving and taking signals, at swiftly coming together, at guerrilla warfare, at maneuvering and at surprise attacks. They are able to exercise great patience when necessary and can wait their chance as quietly and stealthily as a cat.

It is a mistake to believe that they are too impetuous in their attacks against strongly fortified positions defended with modern weapons. In their campaigns against the Italians 40 years ago Menelik kept his men excellently under control, hurled them upon fortified positions only when such attacks had hopes of success.

In the last great encounter at Adowa, Menelik held his warriors in leash for days until he lured the Italians out of their strong positions down into valleys and lowlands.

And it must be strongly emphasized, also, that the Ethiopian in the event of war would be fighting against an invader of his fatherland. He would be fighting for freedom, land, and herds—even for national existence.

It must be pointed out, too, that the surface of Ethiopia, because of its canyons, deserts, forests, mountains, volcanic abysses and lava fields, would make maneuvering for a European army difficult. There is a complete lack of good roads and in many places a scarcity of water, so a rapid advance would entail very grave dangers.

Still, in spite of all these important factors that are favorable to the Ethiopians, the most vital question remains: How many soldiers can the emperor mobilize and how would they be armed? It is probable that not more than 500,000 fighters could be assembled. The number of good guns available would be much smaller.

Might Raise 1,000,000?

The population of Ethiopia is at least 10,000,000. It might be 12,000,000, which would make it nearly as large as Yugoslavia. Now it is certain that Yugoslavia could raise an army of 1,000,000 combatants and theoretically Ethiopia could do the same. But there is no way of introducing compulsory military service here, so enlistment is to a large extent voluntary. The people have never been counted and are not registered, so they could not be forced into the army.

Each chief has a number of retainers who are available. There is also a small state army, the companies of which are stationed in the provinces. Besides, there is an imperial guard. A corps of officers is being trained in an Officers' Training School. Hundreds of recruits are being drilled daily in the streets of Addis Ababa, but mostly drilled to march, which doesn't mean much. Furthermore, all Amhara men from their youth up carry guns, and some Gallas are permitted to possess them.

Menelik Had 100,000

So there is a great amount of fighting material. But if one will contrast the very small size of the armies in the great battles before conscription was introduced in Europe with the size of the armies in the World War, he will understand how much smaller Ethiopia's armed forces would be than those of a European state with the same population.

In 1896, when Italy invaded Ethiopia and Menelik had to make a supreme effort to save his empire from being subjugated or partitioned, he managed to raise 100,000 soldiers. Only 80,000 had guns. The population of Ethiopia is not much larger now than it was then, so it is very difficult to believe that Haile Selassie could mobilize an army more than five times larger than that of the great Menelik.

And even if such an army should be raised, the men would be poor marksmen and completely untrained in modern military methods. It is certain that they would not be able to resist frontal attacks of a determined European army advancing in a compact front. Without question, the Italians could pierce into Ethiopia with large initial losses for the defenders. Il Duce could obtain victories of great psychological importance. Undoubtedly, he could avenge Adowa.

Elusive Objectives

But only then would the real war begin. Italy would have to hold long fronts, supported by narrow bases far from the homeland. And the deeper she pressed into Ethiopia the more difficult would the situation become. There is no single vital point in this land the taking of which would be calamintous for Ethiopia. Addis Ababa is a new city. There are half a dozen old capitals.

The Emperor could govern from a tent. His communications are signal fires. He collects taxes in kind. If Italy took half of the country, Ethiopia might still remain unconquered, while if Signor Mussolini did pierce clear into the interior, his army would certainly suffer constant losses. He could not protect his lines of communication with his bases. A thousand miles from his colonial bases, and 5000 miles from Italy, he would have to fight on a front much longer than that of France in the World War.

Predictions are hazardous, but it is quite certain that in spite of spectacular initial victories it would take Italy many months, possibly years, to conquer Ethiopia. In this time other tremendous factors besides military forces might operate.

Maps of Roman Conquests Draw Revived Interest

© Donald McLeish — Each Marble Map an Epic of Ancient Roman Arms

These Marble Charts Depict Growth of the Roman Empire From 700 B. C. to 117 A. D.

Il Duce's East African adventure, recalling exploits of the Caesars, has given new public prominence to a series of large marble maps on walls along the Via dell Impero. Passers-by pause more frequently to trace ancient Rome's conquests.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italian passers-by pause more and more to inspect a series of maps spread at intervals along a wall on one side of the new Via dell Impero. These maps illustrate the glory of an empire which the Duce, in some measure, hopes to revive. Up till the spring of this year, familiarity caused the maps to pass almost unnoticed, and attention was directed to them only when visitors from abroad happened to pass that way.

The sudden emergence of the dispute with Ethiopia into the forefront of international politics gave the maps a new meaning. Articles began to appear in the press, hinting at the aspirations of Premier Benito Mussolini. These in turn found an echo and reaction in the journals of other nations. Was the domination of the Mediterranean the ultimate end in view? The restoration of a "Roman Empire"?

Insistent questions of this and a similar kind directed attention to the somewhat neglected, if skillful and pictorial, examples of Latin cartography. The historic significance of the maps assumed a new complexion. As a symbol and expression of the hopes and dreams of the Duce they began to attract notice, underlined as they were by the rousing speeches which the dominant figure in the Government addressed to the troops as they sailed for their military adventure.

Land for colonization is now known to be one of the cardinal points of the Duce's program. Where to get territory for Italy's surplus population? The map of Africa disclosed to him only three so-called independent countries in the whole continent—Egypt, Liberia and Ethiopia. There were scores of 40 years' standing to be settled with Ethiopia, and the Italian decision was made. Word went to the high command. The wheels were set in motion.

So the maps in this attractive thoroughfare of the capital come to symbolize a dream as well as tell a story.

Big Drainage Plan In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Plans for further drainage in the southeastern country, to cost £1,350,000, are proposed by the Government. When the scheme is completed experts believe ample protection against floods will be provided in one of the most extensive fertile belts in Australia. New areas will be developed and primary industries will be given a great filip.

There are approximately 800 miles of drains to be constructed, and as the financial outlay is beyond the resources of settlers, the Government will undertake the work with easy methods of repayment. At present much of the country is too wet for mixed farming, and there is scope in the southeastern country for the production of many crops in almost perfect conditions.

The southeast is the principal home of the government pine forests, which are being expanded, and the Government, co-operating with private enterprise, is considering establishing a wood pulp factory.

Chapaprieta Forms Compromise Cabinet In Spanish Crisis

MADRID, Sept. 25 (AP) — Joaquin Chapaprieta, former Minister of Finance, today announced the formation of a new Spanish Cabinet with himself as Premier and retaining the Finance portfolio.

The other new Cabinet officers, as approved by President Alcala Zamora, follow:

Foreign Affairs—Alejandro Lerroux (retiring Premier).
War—José Maria Gil Robles.
Navy—Pedro Rahola.
Interior—Joaquin Pablo Blanco.
Public Works and Communications—Dr. José Lucia.
Agriculture, Commerce and Industry—Former Premier José Martinez de Velasco.
Labor and Justice—Dr. Luis Salmon.
Instruction—Juan José Rocha.

The new ministry contains three Radicals, three Centrists, two Independents, one member of the Catalan League, and one Agrarian.

It represents a compromise between the wide coalition "political truce" Cabinet demanded by the President and the desire of Center and Rightest Parties for a government based entirely on the Lerroux Ministry which resigned last week.

Kingston Gas & Electric

NEW YORK — All outstanding Kingston Gas & Electric Co. 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds have been called for redemption on Nov. 1, 1935, at 107 per cent of principal amount and accrued interest, it is announced by Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, successor company by consolidation. Holders are requested to surrender their bonds to Manufacturers Trust Company, 45 Beaver Street, New York City, successor trustee.

Packard Motor Car Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — The Packard Motor Car Co. expects to produce 70,000 small cars and 9000 large models during the new production year which will run until Oct. 1, 1936, according to M. M. Gilman, vice-president and general manager. New machinery has been installed which will greatly increase manufacturing facilities, he said.

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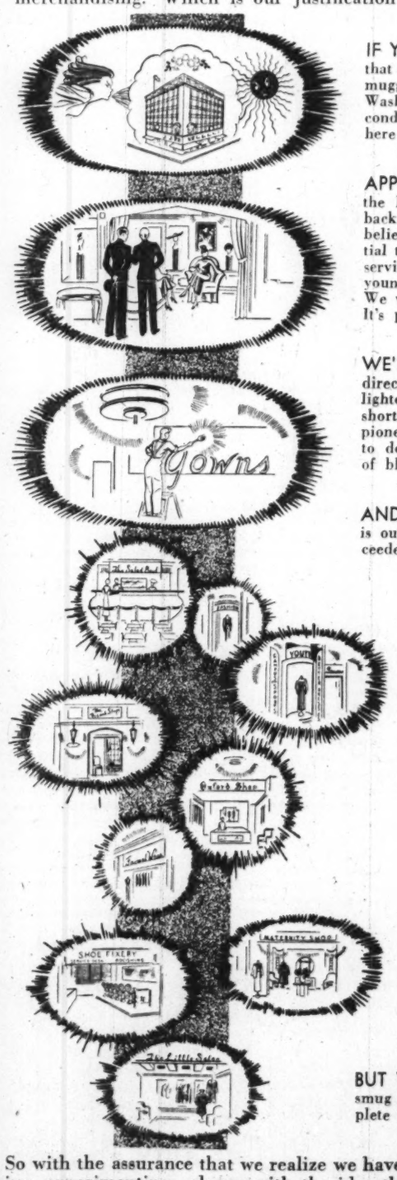
A store, like a well-mannered person, should be modest—at least reasonably so. And it hardly befits us to talk boastfully about Filene's and the things we've been doing. But many of our friends—some of them experts, too—have been kind enough to say that in our efforts to make shopping more comfortable and pleasant we've produced some effects really new to modern merchandising. Which is our justification for this chat about the modernization of our store, now nearing completion.



IF YOU HAVEN'T HEARD ABOUT FILENE'S AIR CONDITIONING, it's not our fault or that of our many friends who are talking so much about it. Did you shop with us those sweltering, muggy July and August days, you certainly know about the summer-time comfort-zone, corner Washington, Summer, Franklin, Hawley Streets. But not only for summer days is our store air-conditioned for your (and our) comfort. Year-round spring weather, made to order, is on tap here every day of the year . . clean, pure. Come in—the air is fine!

APPALLING TO MERCHANT AND CABINET MAKER OF 20 YEARS AGO, would be the liberties we're taking with tradition at Filene's. Today, fixtures serve as a background—a background for merchandise as a scene is for a play. Fixtures need not be sober mahogany, we believe, nor expensive, nor should they be designed to last forever. Growth and change are essential to success and if times are changing, we hope to be up in front with the driver; for years of service to New England haven't kept us from breaking out quite regularly with a rush of new young ideas. Today we do not want our store to offer the cold welcome of an austere auditorium. We want it to be as nearly comfortable as your own living room. And it should say, "Come in. It's pleasant and cheerful here. We're glad to have you with us."

WE'RE PAINTING WITH LIGHT AS WELL AS WITH PAINT! light for decoration, for direction, as well as for illumination at Filene's. Only three years ago we got our idea for our lighted signs from the Century of Progress—yet they have been twice improved since. Only a short while ago, we were the pioneering large store in America with indirect lighting—now we're pioneering again with our own conception of combined direct and indirect light. Always a new job to do for progress—carloads of wallboard and paint; thousands of electric bulbs; literally acres of blueprints. The "Men at Work" sign would see yeoman service in this store.

AND WE'VE BEEN TRYING TO MAKE IT FUN TO SHOP. We think we're succeeding. This is our promise to keep on trying and our invitation to come in and enjoy how well we've succeeded thus far. Starting at the top:

Filene's streamlined Salad Bowl—modern, sophisticated. Filene quality food, but speedier service, lowered prices. You'll like it.

Filene's Fourth Floor for Youth and Sixth Floor for Fashion have been given a new and bright outlook on life—you can see and find things just about as comfortably as anywhere we know.

The French Shops, Oxford Shop, Maternity Shop, College Shop (which will soon do a quick change to become the Travel and Cruise Shop)—all offer rather unique services and interest to our friends.

All our 12 dress shops and two sport shops have been rejuvenated to a degree you wouldn't have believed possible.

And the fifth floor! from new enlarged shoe shop to latest and best in shoe fixery and polishing set-up, to new Daylight fur shop and Little Fur Salon, to the women's sport shop and coat shops—all in a color scheme we think you will like. We own we're puffed up about this, our latest effort.

The third floor is now being reconditioned, too, and both second and third floors are due for major alterations which we prognosticate will be eminently satisfactory.

BUT WE HAVEN'T FINISHED THE JOB—and probably never will! For when we grow so smug and self-satisfied that we point with pride to the perfect store, we will deserve your complete indifference.

So with the assurance that we realize we haven't arrived, we're making these comments about our journey. Growing, improving, experimenting—always with the idea that Filene's shall mean service, progress, modernity to the many friends we have been privileged to serve. Come in and visit—we're at home every business day between 9:30 and 5:30.

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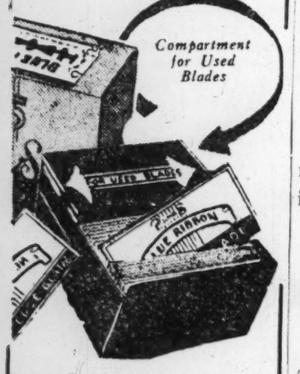

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Italy's Oral Arguments Published by League

GENEVA, Sept. 25 (AP)—An accusation that the Council's Committee of Five failed to take into consideration specific charges brought by Italy against Ethiopia—made in oral observations to the committee by Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy—was published today by the League.

The document issued by the League presented a historical narrative of the committee's activities, including the text of the League's program for peace in East Africa, Ethiopia's reply in acceptance and Italy's "observations" which constituted rejection.

In its observations, Italy said that the committe did not consider whether Ethiopia was still worthy to belong to the League when it had not fulfilled its obligations and had openly violated others.

Italy's Solution

The observations said that Italy's memorandum to the League on the Ethiopian conflict demonstrated that if the committee's efforts at conciliation were to be at all satisfactory, the Ethiopian problems should have been put in this form:

"1. The Ethiopian State, properly socalled, should be placed in such a position that it can do no injury to its neighbors, and its administration should be reformed so as to raise the country to a higher level of civilization.

"2. The different peoples which are subject to tyranny in Ethiopia and live on frontiers of the country under inhuman conditions should be rescued therefrom."

Italy contended that these frontier peoples should be safeguarded once and for all "from the misgovernment of a country which is not and never will be able to discharge in respect to them the mission incumbent upon a state that contains peoples of different races."

Aid Not Adequate

The Italian memorandum objected to the Committee's plan as being limited in offering to Ethiopia assistance which, although more extensive in certain aspects, did not differ in principle from assistance offered by the League to other states in temporary difficulties.

"In the case of a country where conditions of barbarism are accompanied by powerful modern armament, international supervision cannot be regarded as a solution to aims that must be pursued both by the League, as a last effort to lift Ethiopia to a higher degree of civilization, and by Italy, who sees in Ethiopia her special, most dangerous enemy," the memorandum said.

Italy contended that the Ethiopian question could not be settled through means provided by the League Covenant.

Its memorandum said the covenant did not contemplate the cases of countries unworthy and incapable of participation in the League of Nations, but continuing to claim League rights and to demand observance of obligations.

Plan Not Flexible

If some elasticity had been allowed, Italy argued, a solution to the problem would have been brought nearer, but the Council refrained from this and based its solution on assistance which Italy considered inadequate in Ethiopia's case.

"It is true that this assistance provides for organization of police and gendarmerie by dispatch of a mission of foreign specialists," the Italian memorandum said.

"But there have already been enough—indeed, too many—of these specialists in Ethiopia.

"All they have done is to raise the armed forces of Ethiopia to a modern degree of efficiency, and consequently to make Ethiopia more dangerous to her neighbors, particularly Italy.

"This is the more serious since, under the plan of organization, the army would be left quite free of control."

Italy charged also that the conciliation committee failed to take realities into account, saying it completely ignored the question of defense of Italian colonies, Italy's mission in Africa, and did not bear in mind Italy's situation in Ethiopia as a result of the tri-partite treaty of 1906 and previous agreements.

Territorial Offers Opposed

Italy characterized the offer by England and France of territorial adjustments as a renewal of the proposal to give Ethiopia an outlet to the sea.

"The Italian Government is forced definitely to oppose these proposals because it has repeatedly denounced the danger of such a solution which makes Ethiopia into a maritime power, thus heightening the real threat that she constitutes to Italy," the memorandum said.

Italy recalled that she always opposed such a possibility and refused an Ethiopian proposal for exchange of Ogaden for a territorial outlet to the sea through Eritrea.

"The Italian Government is now all the more bound to a refusal of a proposal for cession of an outlet to the sea to Ethiopia, through the colonies of other powers," it insisted.

"The mere reference shows that no account has been taken of Italian reasons and causes that have led to the present conflict, which consist mainly in the fact that Ethiopia constitutes a menace to Italy.

Old Treaty Recalled

"The committee should have considered the territorial rights granted to Italy by the tri-partite treaty, namely, the right to a junction between the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland to the west of Addis Ababa.

"Contrarily, the provisions of the tri-partite agreement were mentioned only for the purpose of asserting the rights and interests of the other two parties to the agreement."

Italy admitted that Britain and France recognized Italy's special interest in economic development of Ethiopia.

While noting this friendly disposition, Italy observed that putting these concessions into effect "would remain subordinate to special agreements between Italy and Ethiopia."

The observations concluded by asserting the causes of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict "demonstrate the impossibility of any agreement, even economic, with Ethiopia in view of that country's incapacity to enter into, and still less to respect, international agreements of any kind whatsoever."

As to Documents

The League's conciliation group said: "The Committee expressed no opinion on the documents furnished by the two parties.

"As an organ of conciliation, the Committee was not called on to deliver judgment, but to consider the situation and seek and devise means of remedying it."

The Committee expressed the opinion that the plan for international assistance seemed to offer a solution acceptable to both parties.

"The independence and territorial integrity of Ethiopia would be respected and Italy would have the possibility of resuming in security relations with Ethiopia based on good understanding," the committee insisted.

The five-power body emphasized that it tried to obtain greater tranquillity, not merely throughout Ethiopia, but also on frontier territory, to safeguard neighboring territories against incursions, especially those which had for an object slave traffic, looting and smuggling.

The committee said its program also presented measures for security in agricultural areas where Europeans might be numerous and local protection inadequate.

The committee's report emphasized that Britain and France "will prepare to facilitate by common sacrifices territorial adjustments between Italy and Ethiopia, and recognize the special Italian interest in economic development of Ethiopia.

"This would be done to afford Italy further assurance that her desire to contribute to the economic development of Ethiopia would receive the highest possible degree of satisfaction," the committee reported.

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New Air Lines Planned to Link Up South Pacific

Darwin Jumping Off Place in London-Melbourne Mail Service

Becomes 'Front Door'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DARWIN, Territory of North Australia—Modern air transportation is putting Darwin "on the map." This little nothern outpost, administrative center of a vast, undeveloped territory, has become Australia's first aerial port of entry with the inauguration of 12-day air service to and from London.

The Melbourne Centenary Air Race and the subsequent opening of the Imperial Airways service has brought notable changes to Australia's new front door. Leading Australian newspapers have stationed representatives at Darwin and the people of the Commonwealth are becoming acoustomed to reading reports of news happenings in the northern Territory.

A project for linking all state capitals by air lines is expected to be undertaken by the Commonwealth Government within a year. Mail and passenger service under private management, helped by government subsidization, is planned.

Two incentives to this project frequently cited in Australian aviation circles are the advances made by Pan American Airways in the Pacific and the possibilities of increased air armaments by the Commonwealth. On the commercial side, there is the prospect of linking Australia with the United States by a mail and passenger air line.

The overseas air traveler's first glimpse of Australia is one of magnificent distances, a coastline stretching between Western Australia and Queensland in a broken chain of great gulfs, and estuaries. North Australia has a sea frontage of more than a thousand miles which varies between low-lying parts and bold headlands that sentinel an untamed hinterland where the ways of the native dwellers have hardly changed since the age of stone.

The primitive characteristics of the northern region offer startling contrasts to the air mail and other modern facilities which are penetrating this wild frontier. White-winged pearling luggers flit along this extensive littoral, gathering a rich harvest from the warm, tropical seas.

A few men comb the beaches for trochus, tortoise shell and other marine products, or carry on a sandalwood trade along the coastal country. These traders pay itinerant visits to distant parts of the foreshore. But for the most part it is an empty, lonely region where one may travel for hundreds of miles without finding the permanent abode of white men.

Since the development of the pearling industry more than 60 years ago, many Japanese have visited this region. They are expert divers. For that reason, Japanese have been permitted to enter Australia under definite restrictions imposed by the White Australia policy which prevents their becoming permanent residents.

Much of North Australia falls within the broad sweep of Arnhem Land. Huge expanses of sandstone tablelands cover a great part of this area. The rivers that flow either to the Arafura Sea or to the Gulf of Carpentri originate in the tablelands.

Sixty miles to the east of Darwin is the delta of the Adelaide River that drains a large area of pastoral and mineral-bearing country. Dense mangroves line either bank, 20 miles up from the mouth to the head of the tide. At that point vegetation changes to bamboo, 60 or more feet in height, palms, wild hibiscus and leafy cables of green creepers.

Grassy plains stretch back from the jungle fringe along the river, offering rich grazing ground for herds of water buffalo. This animal was introduced from Maylaysia over a century ago. For centuries past, there is reason to believe, Macassar proas with their colored crews have dropped down on the North Australian coast to collect trepang, and other edible forms of vegetation. In 1802, Capt. Matthew Flinders encountered a fleet of such craft, and his naming of Malay Bay, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, is a reminder of that meeting of white and brown seafarers long ago.

Some 50 miles to the west of Darwin is the Daly River, one of the most beautiful in the north. Near the river mouth is a large Chinese fishing camp. At one time a large amount of dried fish was exported from Darwin by Chinese merchants. The industry, like many others here, is now at a standstill.

The country west of the Daly is known to be coal-bearing and some years ago the Commonwealth Government carried out an extensive program of boring for this product. Still further west is the Fitzmaurice River. Would-be prospectors in that lonely region run the risk of having trouble with hostile natives. The tribes in that part of North Australia have a bad reputation.

Visitors who journey along any of these northern rivers invariably are impressed with the richness of the country. Much discussion has been raised as to the possibility of invasion of North Australia by eastern nations. In this connection, it is pointed out, North Australia is undertaking the experiment of developing a tropical country entirely by white labor.

That the task would be easier with colored labor goes without saying, but few Australians would be agreeable to opening the northern country to races which subscribe to a lower standard of living.

In view of the firmly-rooted White Australia ideal, a further responsibility is thrown on the Australian nation to do something more definite with its far North than adopt a more or less dog-in-the-manger policy it is pointed out. Colored peoples throughout the world are insisting increasingly on being reckoned with, and for that reason, it is felt, just so long as the tropical portions of Australia remain idle, national danger overhangs Australia.

The question of successfully developing tropical Australia is regarded not as a question of health but of economics.

If Australia so wills and is prepared to spend many millions of pounds on railways and other public works, and if she exhibits the same determination as was shown by the early pioneers in other parts of the continent, many believe that the subjugation of her tropical North will become an accomplished fact.

By a Staff Artist

Aviation Puts Darwin on the Map

Tension Less as World Awaits Council's Move

(Continued from Page 1)

ficiently explicit to enable France to co-operate whole-heartedly with Britain.

Other Moves

Meantime other diplomatic moves are signaled.

Italy continues its overtures to Germany. It is endeavoring to secure Polish assistance on the Council. It is remembered that one vote is sufficient to destroy any resolution.

The Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr. Berger Egon Waldenegg, has come to Geneva. As is well known, Austria enjoys special relations with Italy. Danubian security, moreover, is vitally involved in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Hoare Message Sought To Prevent Friction

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Italian Government announced in an official communiqué today that Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Minister, had told Premier Mussolini of Italy that Great Britain was "particularly desirous of eliminating all useless misunderstanding between the two countries."

The communiqué said this statement was a personal message delivered to Il Duce through Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador to Rome, Monday.

The official announcement stated that Italy never would be the first to transfer the Italo-Ethiopian conflict to Europe.

Chinese Send Ships Around African Cape

SINGAPORE, Sept. 25 (AP)—The steamers Chinese Prince and Silver Sandal today headed for New York taking the Cape of Good Hope route instead of the passage which would take them through the Suez Canal.

Officials of the Prince and Silver lines announced that all their ships would sail around the Cape instead of through the Suez Canal.

Agents of other lines said they were prepared to change the routing of their ships if necessitated by developments in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis.

Italy Mints Thalers For Use in Ethiopia

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP)—Italy is already coining thalers, the coin to which Ethiopians are accustomed, for use following the incursion of Italian forces into Ethiopia.

The national mint here, it was learned today, has been manufacturing thalers, worth about 21 cents, for some time past.

Employees of the mint said the coins are to be used by the military and civil governors which Italy plans to install in Ethiopia. The money is to be used to pay off tribesmen who seek work under Italian domination.

Johnson Memorial Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Persons interested in the preservation of the Andrew Johnson house here, birthplace of the seventeenth President of the United States, have organized to seek WPA funds. The house is of frame construction and has been preserved in a park. Dr. Oscar Haywood of New Bern, president of the Andrew Johnson Memorial Commission, was designated to press the WPA application.

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Gatty Says Pan American Airways Will Open Up New Zealand

U. S. Capital Ready

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 25 (AP)—New air-line developments in the Pacific through Anglo-American cooperation were envisioned today by developments.

Harold Gatty, former flying companion of the late Wiley Post, told the New Zealand Government yesterday that Pan American Airways of the United States was prepared to establish a regular Honolulu-to-Auckland service, by way of Kingman Reef and Pago-Pago, providing a satisfactory basis for operation could be reached with New Zealand.

Today the British Pacific Trust, with which Lord Sempill, British aviation authority, is associated, announced it was prepared to invest £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) in a far-reaching development of Australian-New Zealand airlines.

This amount includes £100,000 ($500,000) to back Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith in the establishment of a new Australia-New Zealand air service which, it was understood, might link with Pan American Airways.

Sir Charles was understood to be due in London from the United States for negotiations. It was stated on good authority that British interests might be prepared to leave the air line in the Pacific to American enterprise provided they can control the route to New Zealand by way of Europe, Asia and Australia.

These developments follow the Australian Prime Minister's announcement replying to the Peninsular and Oriental Chairman's declaration that the Union Steamship Company would abandon the Pacific unless the British Empire governments drastically checked American subsidized shipping lines.

The Prime Minister suggested that Australia and New Zealand preferred a friendly conference with the Matson Line and American interests on the subject and the conference is to be held in London.

Chinese Court Burns Opium and Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHINKIANG, China—Six thousand pieces of opium-smoking equipment, with a great quantity of opium and opium derivatives, were destroyed at a bonfire conducted by the Chinkiang District Court.

The burning was officially witnessed by representatives of Nationalist Party and Government organs, and the Kiangsu Provincial Higher Court.

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Crime Prevention Put Above Arrest As Duty of Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 25—The most important task of the policeman on the beat is to prevent crime rather than arrest criminals, and to keep order, Bert Vandervliet, secretary of the Cincinnati Regional Crime Committee, declares in his quarterly report just released here. He urged police authorities and local citizens to bend every effort toward training police along this line, and to foster the activity by basing promotion somewhat on ability shown in the field of crime prevention.

"Many officers in Cincinnati deserve commendation for their interest in young persons from a preventive point of view when seeing them turning unwittingly into a criminal career," stated Mr. Vandervliet. "Frequently such splendid efforts continue unnoticed and their intrinsic value is perhaps seldom realized. If done tactfully, a word to parents may readily stir such individuals to correcting environmental influences. Properly carried out, the preventive aspect of police work might be regarded as the most valuable part of the job."

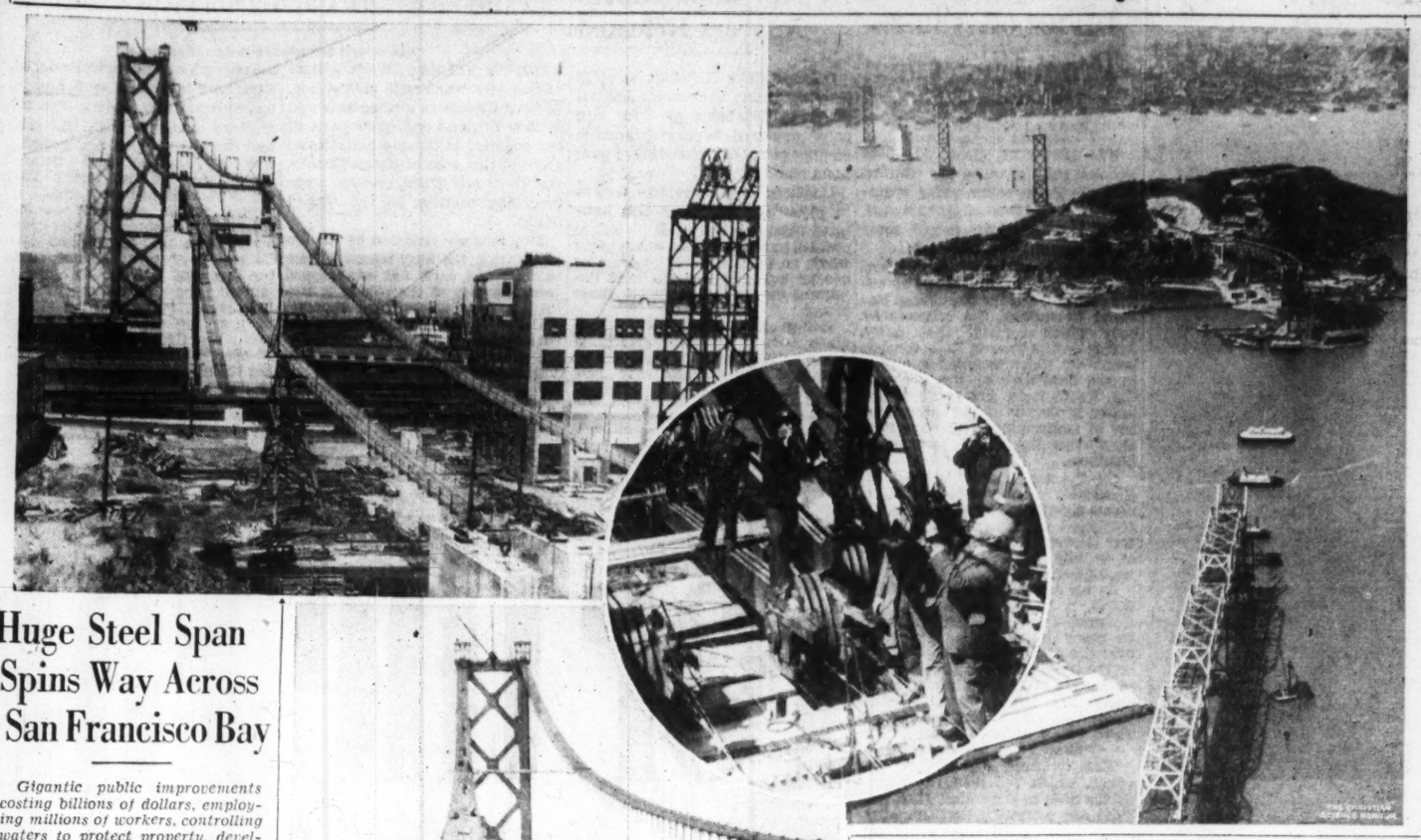
The social importance and economic value of preventive work has thus far been ignored, he pointed out, and at the present time, there is no attempt made to train officers thoroughly in preventive techniques.

"Seldom are the efforts of the police to prevent crime taken cognizance of, nor is there any incentive or encouragement offered," he continued. "The chief reason for this is that there are no immediate or tangible results from such efforts. As a result, while an officer may be commended, or even officially promoted, for the apprehension of a notorious criminal after a widely publicized and dramatized violation of the law, even though such catch may have resulted only by trial and error, he may receive no credit whatsoever for having prevented an equally serious crime by exercising patience and perseverance in having corrected conditions which are conducive to crime, or through working with problem children before they develop in to full-fledged social liabilities.

"Such circumstances could probably be corrected in a measure: First, if the tactics of preventive work were incorporated in the training curriculum of the police school; secondly, the individual personnel records should be so revised that such efforts on the part of the police would be regarded as a vital part of their duty."

Mr. Vandervliet's report showed increases in the second quarter of 1935 in practically all types of criminal offenses here, but Cincinnati has remained well below the average of other United States cities of similar size. The increase was mainly in crimes against property, an increase largely attributed by Mr. Vandervliet to prolonged unemployment.

It Would Take About Three Hours to Walk Across This Bridge



Wide World

San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge

Upper Left—View of Structure as Seen From the San Francisco Anchorage. Upper Right—Yerba Buena Island, Stepping Stone. Center—Gov. Frank F. Merriam of California Starts Cable Work on the New Bridge. Bottom—Men Working on the Catwalks of the Bridge

Huge Steel Span Spins Way Across San Francisco Bay

Gigantic public improvements costing billions of dollars, employing millions of workers, controlling waters to protect property, developing hydroelectric current to give man cheaper heat, light and power are steadily progressing in the United States. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, with pictures and stories, will present the Grand Coulee, Boulder Dam, Tennessee Valley, San Francisco Bay bridges, Mississippi River projects, Passamaquoddy development, Florida ship canal, Gulf of Mexico intercoastal canal, and others.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — World's greatest bridge—it seems reasonably certain that this title can be conferred with little dispute upon the $77,600,000 San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge now well past the halfway mark as a construction project.

For 8¼ miles, 4½ of them over water, this great span will carry two decks of automobile, heavy truck and electric railway traffic, receiving them and depositing them on either side of San Francisco Bay through a complicated network of tentacle-like ramps curving off the 185-foot elevation of the decks to various street and elevated levels.

Repeat Boulder Dam Victory

The same firm which undertook the gigantic task of erecting Boulder Dam added further laurels to its history by fabricating the six piers which, out of the 51 supporting this bridge, broke all previous records. One of these reached a maximum depth of more than 240 feet below mean sea level, while the shallowest of the 51 extended more than 50 feet below the surface of San Francisco Bay.

The four great towers for the double suspension bridge which will form the western and most spectacular section of the span rise about 500 feet sheer from the water to form a distinctive feature of the skyline for most of San Francisco—first red, now being painted aluminum. Upon these towers two catwalks, each 10 feet wide, are now suspended.

One of World's Greatest Bores

The 14 288-foot double deck truss spans at the east end of the bridge have been erected, and the five 500-foot through-truss or railroad type bridge spans as well. The tunnel through Yerba Buena Island, which rises 375 feet above the bay, is more than half completed, with hard rock miners drilling and blasting in it daily.

This tunnel, one of the world's largest bores would permit a four-story building to be towed through it upright, save that it is divided by its two decks.

Wires for construction of catwalks have been stretched from the San Francisco shore to the island, and soon men will be at work spinning the second set of the great cables of the bridge from the center anchorage to Yerba Buena Island. Then the final shape of the structure will quickly be assumed, and everyone viewing it will be able to realize that the day of completion has definitely been set for Jan. 1, 1937.

Chili Acts to Aid Easter Island

(Continued from Page 1)

dispatch from Paris which reported a conference on Easter Island given in that city by M. Metreaux, leader of the expedition, who illustrated his lecture by the exhibition of various monuments. These exhibits, admitted to have been removed from the island, attracted enormous archeological interest in the continental capital.

There were immediate and bitter reactions in Chilean scientific circles but, in the absence of confirmation of the press reports, the Government hesitated to take action. Further newspaper stories followed from Paris whereupon the Navy Department commissioned Commander Nebel to visit the island in the training-ship Baquedano and make investigations on the spot. This officer's report left no doubt that monuments and curiosities of considerable historic value had been taken away by the expedition. Some of these statues, like a Mohais for example, he pointed out, were of considerable size, nine to ten feet in heighth and weighing four to five tons. He gave a detailed list of the missing antiquities and suggested that they had been embarked in the nearest bays to the sites on which they stood.

Confronted with this confirmation of the newspaper reports, the Santiago government took decisive action. In the first place it ordered the recall of the island Governor, Hector Cornejo, a retired naval lieutenant, disposing a warship to bring him back to the mainland. Meantime the Chilean Minister in Paris has been asked to take vigorous diplomatic proceedings and to demand the return of the monuments. If necessary, Quai d'Orsay influence will be invoked.

Congress offered its co-operation to the Government, and two laws have been enacted for the preservation of national property. An old decree law has been strengthened by the adoption of an unanimous resolution declaring Easter Island to be a "national monument." The second law makes it a penal offense to destroy or injure "national monuments." Another bill is being prepared to extend the first law to the "Robinson Crusoe" island of Juan Fernandez to protect the "farthest fringe of South Sea vegetation" whose disappearance is threatened by the "depredations of tourists."

In addition to these protective steps, the National Monuments Council, acting on authority conferred upon it by a 10-year-old decree-law, has called for the cooperation of the customs force in defense of "the national cultural patrimony." Instructions have been given to prevent the exportation of every class of historical monument, from mainland or islands, unless permission has been given by the Council. The term "historical monument" is stipulated to include everything qualifying for a museum.

There is one positive advantage Chile has derived from this unfortunate episode. It is an awakened national consciousness of the archaeological value of Rapa Nui, or Easter Island. More than 2000 miles from the mainland, it has tended to escape the attention of the country, and it has been left to foreign expeditions to investigate its secrets. Now Chileans are anxious to undertake investigations themselves and university studies on the subject have been featured.

One of the leaders of this enthusiastic movement is Señor Alfredo Bascuñan, member of the National Monuments Council and secretary of the Easter Island Studies Commission. He will shortly visit Rapa Nui in a naval vessel, charged by the Government to take a complete inventory of the island's archaeological possessions. He will be accompanied by officials of the Institute of Cinematographic Education. The island and its monuments will be filmed in detail, to bring home to Chileans on the continent the scientific value of their most distant colony in the Pacific Ocean.

Calles' Return to Mexico Permitted, Cardenas Says

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 25 (AP)—President Cardenas said in a statement today that the Government would make no effort to prevent the return to Mexico of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles. He noted that numerous political exiles have been permitted to come back to Mexico, and that former President Calles, "who is not an exile, may return whenever he wishes to do so."

An announcement by General Calles, made in Los Angeles, that he intended to return here provoked agitation among labor elements and the majority groups of Congress, which declared that the former "strong man" was an enemy of Cardenas's policies and asked that he be barred from the country.

WPA Picks Up Idle Performers And Organizes Five Circuses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—New York is to have a circus—five of them, in fact—without an elephant, without a horse and without the flaming posters on billboards that have always gone with the "biggest" shows. Insofar as menagerie and advertising are concerned, it will lack every one of the things Barnum & Bailey neid were essential to a successful show. But what it lacks in these things, it will make up in talent, for it will have a company of veterah circus men and women who are today "at leisure" and who are, for the time being, on the rolls of the Works Progress Administration.

These circus units have been organized by Col. Earle Boothe, manager of the drama unit of the administration, who said that the first performance would be given at the Second Naval Battalion Armory in Brooklyn on Oct. 17. The five units thus far organized would, he said, give employment to 310 men and women, 150 of whom are performers.

"Each unit will have a brass band of 10," he continued. "Each will have its quota of trapeze artists, acrobats, tumblers and clowns in the usual proportion. There will be specialists in slide-for-life stunts, men and women with iron jaws, giants, midgets, riders of bucking mules, trained dogs and monkeys. There will be ringmasters. There will be, in fact, pretty near everything except horses.

"Each circus unit will have its own portable circus ring and platform. These will be set up in the various armories and Young Men's Christian Association auditoriums where the circus will be given during the winter months. Attendants, ushers, property men and women, guards and others whose services are indispensable in putting on a circus performance will be drawn from the ranks of circus folks.

"Each performance will open with the traditional grand entry, perhaps not so 'grand' considering the number who will take part and the lack of elephants, horses and spectacular floats, but with the band playing and the performers marching proudly."

Colonel Boothe voiced confidence that the "circus atmosphere" would be obtained. He held that the audience would be composed largely of persons who were unable to attend an entertainment to which an admission fee was charged and that he would be able to provide enough "thrills" to obviate the lack of costly decorative features.

"Many of the performers who have been assigned to the circus project have parted with their equipment and even with their costumes under the stress of unemployment," he added. "These necessaries will be supplied to them by the Works Progress Administration."

Spain Counts Ships And Finds Too Few For Trade Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Spain now knows how many ships she has, since the "Official List" has been developed by the present régime from an incomplete and haphazard booklet into an accurate and comprehensive survey.

The list for 1935 shows the number of ships of more than 100 tons is 951, and the aggregate tonnage about 1,176,103.

Spain's mercantile marine includes 103 sailing boats, which are confined to coastal trade, three large motor ships of over 1000 tons built in the last century, and 180 steamships, representing 268,000 tons, all over 30 years old. Of the entire fleet of steamships, only six have been built since 1930.

These figures are taken to show that neither in regard to size nor efficiency can Spain's merchant fleet cope with her own trade. It is calculated that Spain is short of about 1,500,000 of necessary tonnage, while a large proportion of her actual fleet remains inactive during months.

Spain's passenger ships are all below 13,000 tons. The largest is the Cabo San Augustin, of 12,589 tons. Two others exceed the 12,000 mark—the Cabo Santo Tome and the Cabo San Antonio. All three are motor ships.

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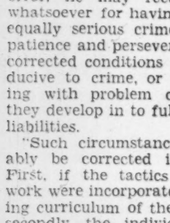

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HINGHAM — Route 3A
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KINGSTON — Route 3
MANCHESTER — 348 Summer Street; Route 127
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MIDDLEBORO — Routes 28 and 44
NATICK — Route 9
ONSET — 559 Onset Avenue
PLAINVILLE — Route 1
QUINCY — 521 Southern Artery, Route 3
READING — Main and Hopkins Streets; Route 28
REVERE — International Highway; Route 60
REVERE BEACH — State Blvd. at Elliott Circle
SALISBURY — Salisbury Square; Route 1
SAUGUS — Route 1 and Lynn Fells Pkwy.
SEEKONK — Routes 6 and 1144
SOMERSET — Routes 6 and 138
SOUTH EASTON — Belmont and Washington Sts.; Routes 123 and 138
WEST AUBURN — Southbridge and Wash. Sts.; Routes 12 and 20
WEST SPRINGFIELD — 1296 Riverdale Street; Route 5
WOBURN — Lexington and Cambridge Sts.; Routes 3 and 128
WOLLASTON BEACH — Quincy Shore Drive

NEW HAMPSHIRE
BOSCAWEN — Daniel Webster Highway; Routes 3 and 4
LAKEPORT — Routes 3 and 11
SALEM — Route 28

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NEWPORT — Two-Mile Corner; Routes 114 and 138
WARWICK — Spring Green; Route 117

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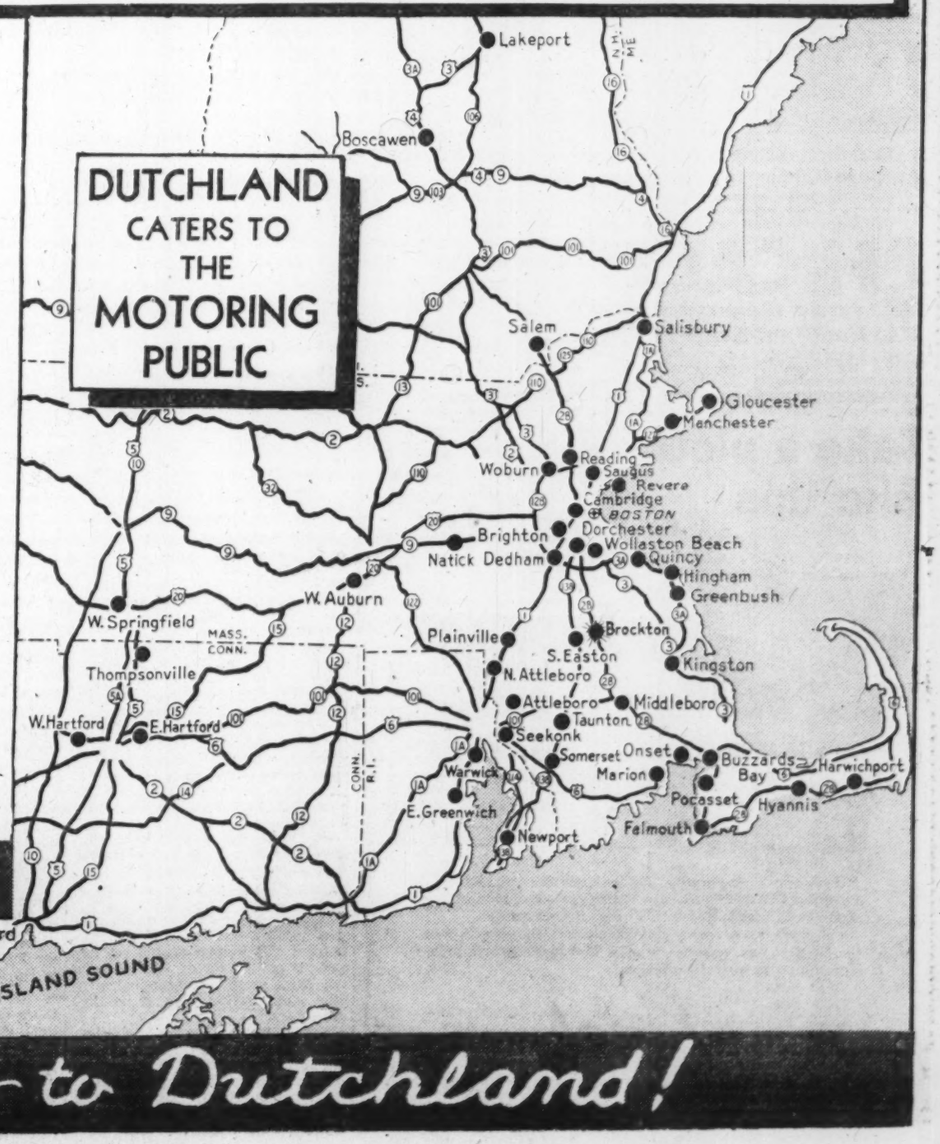

Let's Go to Dutchland!

Newspaper Chain To Share Income For Public Needs

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—To perpetuate the Gannett newspaper for service and not for private profit, Frank E. Gannett today announced formation of a foundation to distribute after his passing at least 75 per cent of the chain's net income for "public charitable, educational and general philanthropic purposes."

Mr. Gannett said he was actuated by two considerations in setting up the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc.

1. Continuation of his 19 publications in 14 cities with the primary idea of making good and useful newspapers of widest possible service to their communities, rather than the consideration of largest possible profit.

2. That most of the profits after the first consideration is satisfied shall go for the welfare of the people, particularly in the area they serve, and not to pile up fortunes for any individual or group.

The foundation provides the "greatest latitude" to a board of directors in distributing that portion of the profits remaining after dividends have been paid on the preferred stock, which now is largely in the hands of employees and executives of the organization.

At least 75 per cent of the net income must be so distributed after suitable cash reserves, not to exceed $100,000, have been set up, the foundation provides.

Vacancies on the board of directors are to be filled by the board itself from persons qualifying with at least 100 shares of stock. At least eight must be experienced newspapermen and one an experienced attorney.

SHAKER-COOKING . . . makes Gerber's *Strained Vegetables* still *better for Baby*

Gerber's Strained Vegetables are now *steamed* as they steam-cook in their cans. The result is fresher flavor, better color, and uniform cooking of every particle. All vegetables are specially grown. Natural food values are preserved to an exceptional degree by air-exclusion through every process. Extra-fine straining makes vegetables easy to handle in small stomachs. Baby gets finer, more nourishing foods than are possible in home preparation—and mothers are spared hours of work.

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A Man in the News

Leo Reisman
Musician-PWA Adviser

IF THERE is any doubt that dance orchestras hold a respected place in the musical life of the nation, it ought to be dispelled by the appointment of Leo Reisman to the advisory committee of the music division of the PWA. Nicolai Sokolof is chairman of the division. The job on hand is to find work for the hundreds of dance musicians out of work, on the theory that musicians who play in dance orchestras are just as much entitled to eat as the men who play under Toscanini and Damrosch.

The men who conduct great dance orchestras ought logically to be the men who would know, if anybody does, where extra men can be fitted in, in the business of supplying music for the dancing feet of a nation. And that is why Mr. Reisman was picked to serve on the committee. His territory of operation will be Boston and New York; between those two places there are a lot of players out of work. It is hoped to find work for them and if Mr. Reisman can't help he is going to know the reason why.

There was a time when he wasn't so well-known himself. He was born in Boston. His people meant him to be a doctor. He meant to be a musician. And as a practical step in that direction he sped off on the quiet to a little motion picture theater in Revere and browbeat the manager into letting him play for the films.

Certain Patterns

That was in the silent days, when there were certain well-known patterns for moving picture music. "Hearts and Flowers" for the sentimental scenes, fearsome arpeggios and bass chords for the approach of the villain.

The Reisman relatives looked high and low for young Leo before they found him; and when they found him playing in a motion picture theater they had the good grace to laugh and buy him a violin, so he needn't steal out the back door to be a musician.

They sent him to the New England Conservatory, and he got a job in the Boston Symphony Orchestra after a while. And some time later there was a man named Pryor thought he would have dancing in the old Hotel Brunswick, and he heard that there was a young fellow around named Reisman who played pretty well for dances; and he hunted him up and hired him; and a little later Darius Milhaud, the great French modern, reported that Reisman's dance band was one of the best he had heard in the United States.

Mr. Reisman is a good violinist of concert grade, as well as one of the foremost dance band conductors in the country. For years he went back to Boston religiously, when he had left it to conduct in New York, to study harmony and counterpoint with Charles Martin Leoffler, the great composer. The Reisman little boy is named for Leoffler.

Is Big Business

The conducting of dance bands these days is big business. One conductor doesn't simply have one band. He has anywhere from three to a dozen; they all go out under his name, in charge of conductors he has trained himself. About the time Mr. Reisman's people were choosing their son's career for him, there was a boy named Duchin who wanted to be a musician, too. Duchin's family had other ideas and he was no more pliable to these than Reisman; Duchin ended up as a pianist in Reisman's orchestra in Boston, and, likewise, eventually "graduated," to his own.

When it came time to find out how men who have trained carefully to play in dance bands could be put back to work, after discouraging months, even years, without adequate employment, the authorities had the insight to pick a man who knows the complex and interlocking world of dance band music. One advantage in the job they have to begin with. The demand for dance music grows no less. People like Reisman, Vallee, Whiteman, with immense organizations, can hardly keep up with the jobs they have. They are handicapped to some extent by a peculiar system, but somehow or other there is a way to adapt the system, so a lot more can be put to work under prevailing conditions. To find out precisely how, is the reason Leo Reisman said he would be glad to serve on the committee.

Roosevelt Seeks Advice on Affairs From Clergymen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The national political scene was crowded with significant action today, symptomatic of the time of stress ahead, when the American people must choose its next administration.

On one hand was the confident and exuberant meeting of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee, the conservative body which controls that party. Riding on the wave of Roosevelt unpopularity which mounted to a crest in the final days of the Congress, the Republicans are excited and united in slogans and in enthusiasm, but of many minds respecting concrete issues and possible presidential nominees.

On the other hand is President Roosevelt, who tomorrow starts across the Continent to test national sentiment for himself, to deliver a few important speeches and a host of equally important "talks" with wayside crowds.

As an interesting and significant detail, it became known that Mr. Roosevelt this week addressed letters to many representative clergymen over the nation, asking their advice on the trend of affairs. His letter was phrased to evoke their humanitarian sympathies, but it will doubtless be interpreted as a political round-robin with a partisan purpose.

Both Sides Are Active

Thus, as the crucial political year opens, which will reach its climax at the polls in November, 1936, both sides are perfecting their organizations with speed, are already appealing to the nation, and are being appealed to by the vast, drifting mass of Americans which is anxious to see concrete policies and commitments emerge from the present haze of emotional propaganda beclouding the political skies.

Keen Political Stroke

Not for a long time have observers seen so unusual a political stroke as President Roosevelt's appeal to the clergy. It asks them to become observers in their community on behalf of the National Administration, with particular attention to the practical application of the social security program and of work relief. In effect, if the plan works, clergymen will be writing to the White House to tell of local delinquencies, of graft and malfeasance, or of needs that are not being met.

Four New Countries Are Included Among Carnegie Exhibitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25—Ninety-three new artists and 21 nations, four of them included for the first time, will be represented at the thirty-third Carnegie International Exhibition of Paintings, which opens at Carnegie Institute here on Oct. 17 in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, founder of the interational.

Mr. Carnegie conceived the international art show as one link in better world-wide understanding, donated the building to house it and provided funds.

This year's exhibition, according to announcement by Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of fine arts of Carnegie Institute, will be the most representative, with 366 paintings, 279 of which are by foreign artists. It will continue through Dec. 8. The nations to be represented for the first time are Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico.

Mr. Saint-Gaudens has also announced an "all artist" jury of award to judge the paintings, in contrast to the juries for the two preceding exhibitions which included critics and museum directors.

Oklahoma Women's Bid for Major Offices Appears Defeated

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 25 (AP)—The theory that major political offices in Oklahoma are "for men only" appeared to have withstood another effort of the women to have them removed.

Unofficial and incomplete returns in yesterday's special election indicated Oklahoma will retain its unique position as the only state in the union where no woman can be governor or occupy any of the seven next important elective offices in the State House.

Returns from 1941 out of 3375 precincts showed 70,744 for, and 89,117 against the legislative amendment providing that women may hold major state offices.

Tons of Seed From Pacific Coast Find Way to Farms of New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT VERNON, Wash.—Harvesting seed which will, next spring, fill brightly colored seed packets sold in New England and other parts of the country, is the big agricultural event of this area of Skagit County, said to be one of the greatest seed-producing counties in the United States.

Tiny seed are reckoned by the ton and during the busy season of late summer and early fall are shipped from this city at the rate of a carload a day. There were approximately 9000 acres in seed during the past season of 1935.

Cabbage seed leads in production, this county being rivaled only by Holland and Denmark in producing the nation's cabbage seed. Beets, both sugar and table beet seed, and turnip seed are also leaders. Pea seed, mustard seed, oat seed, and clover and timothy seed are also grown, as well as certified seed potatoes. Flower seed are also grown. There are 20 varieties of turnip seed.

Seed culture demands the most painstaking farming and the county agent from the Washington State College is of great service among the growers. Diversified farming, dairying and poultry are dovetailed with seed growing, and the growing of peas for canning fits in very profitably. Growers have their own co-operative association for marketing their goods through eastern distributors.

Land Settlements Show Marked Gain, Queensland Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — During the year ended June, 1935, nearly 3,000,000 acres of land were opened for selection in Queensland.

The Lands Department states that the actual area opened was 2,918,632 acres and the area selected was 2,263,030 acres. The number of new selections was 616 and new pastoral holdings acquired numbered 262, their total area being 18,924 square miles.

Revenue for the year was £1,353,136, or £45,238 in excess of the previous year's total. Considerable progress has been made with new settlement areas in North Queensland, where expansion of the dairying industry is taking place.

Mrs. Roosevelt Talks to Press On Futility of War and Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—At her first formal meeting with the press since last June, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt indicated today that she would probably lead a quiet life this winter as far as traveling is concerned but added that she had "loads of things" to talk about publicly.

As a prelude to what may come, she expressed her latest views on the futility of war and the nature of present federal aid to education.

The President's wife took sharp exception to those who say that the way to preserve peace is by building up national defenses. Prefacing her remarks by saying that she thought it a very good moment for "women everywhere" to be thinking about peace, Mrs. Roosevelt warned that the day is past when wars are fought on isolated frontiers. "Fighting today is in everybody's country, right straight over the country," she declared.

Conceding that the United States is isolated enough to take a slightly more objective view of war than European countries, Mrs. Roosevelt continued: "I still say that what we call defenses would be of comparatively little value in the next war. What the question amounts to is whether we want to preserve our civilization or whether we think it is of so little use that we might as well let it go."

Mrs. Roosevelt made it clear that she was not in favor of the United States destroying its defenses altogether until other nations agree to do so.

Describing the futility of destructive warfare, she declared: "I cannot see why women cannot see this and as conservers of the race, do not exert more real practical pressure against that way of settling difficulties."

The recent attack made by the National Education Association against the Administration's treatment of education, Mrs. Roosevelt traced to a misunderstanding of the purpose of the aid granted. The efforts of the Administration, she explained, have been focused on giving emergency relief, not on aiding local public school systems.

Mrs. Roosevelt indicated that she would fly back East from California after leaving the President in San Diego, where he boards a cruiser for a trip through the Panama Canal. After the trip, with its two speeches at Los Angeles and Fort Worth in behalf of Community Chest campaigns, she said, her traveling will be largely confined to trips to New York to visit members of her family.

New Crop Drier Aid To British Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Farmers in the rainy areas of Britain are now beginning to use a new method of harvesting by tripod, which it is claimed, keeps hay and corn in good condition during wet weather, automatically dries them, and helps them retain a greater percentage of their natural color and nutritive value than is possible by old methods.

Metal tripods are set up at intervals over the fields. The hay or corn is built up round them, in what are known as "pooks." A ring of wire round the base of the tripods keeps the crop off the ground, preventing damp, and several pieces of iron form natural air vents through the pooks, allowing the air to circulate and dry the crop.

The pooks are built so that they are high and narrow and rain tends to run off them. At ricking time a special attachment to a tractor takes the pooks up bodily, two at a time. It is said that one tractor can clear 20 acres in a day. The system, invented by Mr. Alexander Proctor, a Scot, has been successfully tried on the Ford Estates at Dagenham and on King George's farm at Sandringham.

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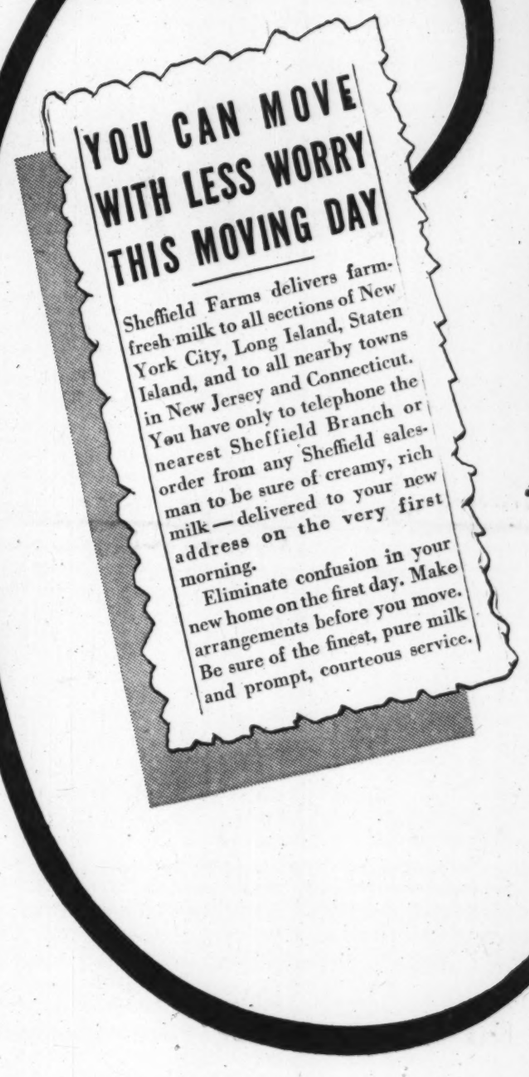
For the Family that's Moving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Down through the crowded years since, no other automobile anywhere has more solidly or deservedly held the allegiance of its substantial public than Buick.

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Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.
President

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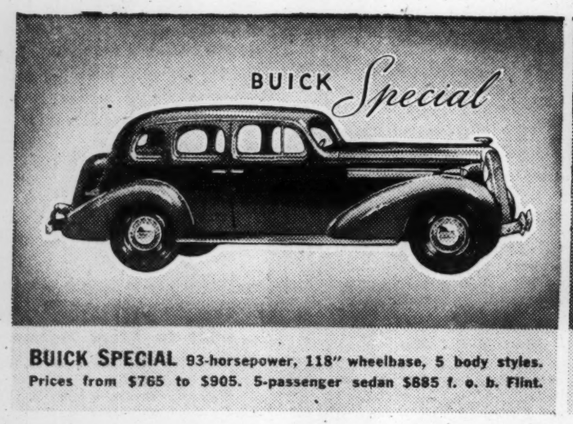
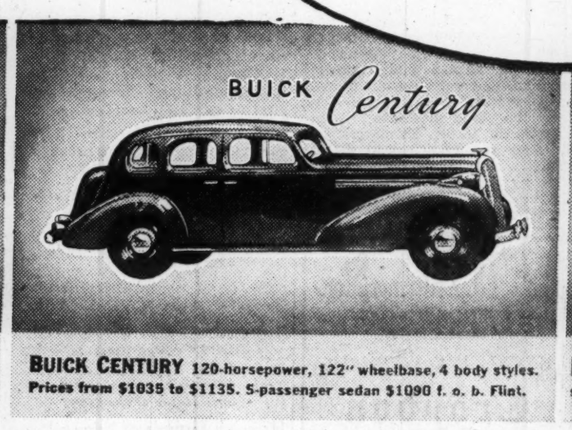
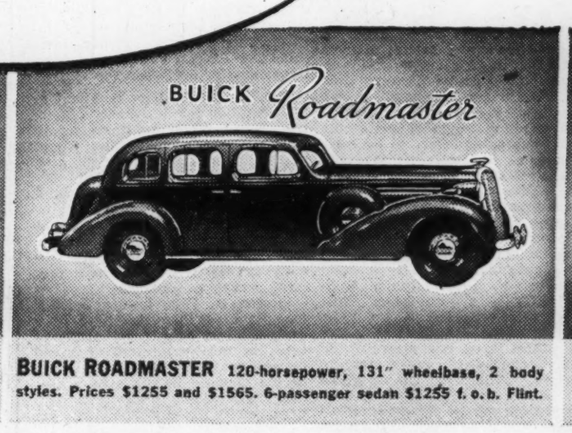


BUICK SPECIAL 93-horsepower, 118" wheelbase, 5 body styles. Prices from $765 to $905. 5-passenger sedan $885 f. o. b. Flint.



BUICK CENTURY 120-horsepower, 122" wheelbase, 4 body styles. Prices from $1035 to $1135. 5-passenger sedan $1090 f. o. b. Flint.



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Jews Offer Funds To Retain Noted Episcopal Paper

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Jewish funds may save the Protestant Episcopal fortnightly, The Churchman, which is threatened with extinction in November because of a $10,200 libel judgment.

Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, chairman of the social justice commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, said that if the libel judgment is sustained and execution insisted upon, "a number of Jews will form themselves into a committee to collect funds to assist The Churchman to cover the damages."

The judgment was awarded to Gabriel L. Hess, general attorney for the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, in a suit which grew out of a campaign of the paper against "indecent" motion pictures.

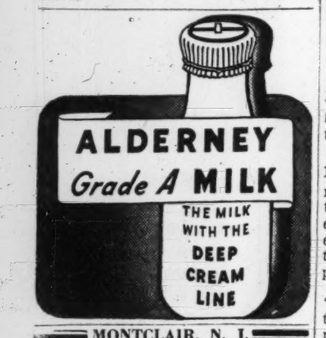
"We shall do this," Dr. Goldstein continued, "because of our deep respect for The Churchman, which throughout its long history has rendered great service to the religious life of America. No religious periodical could have done more to build up a finer type of relationship between racial and religious groups, and no paper could have been more courageous and intelligent in the crusade against indecency upon the screen."

Police Horses to Join N. Y. Gumshoe Squad

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—New York City's "gumshoe" police squad will have new reserves beginning on Oct. 1, the date for the inauguration of "noiseless nights" here, by order of Mayor LaGuardia.

They are the police horses, who will be equipped with rubber shoes so that their riders, trotting them over the pavements to enforce anti-noise ordinances, will not be embarrassed by having noise-making steeds.



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FRANKLIN ICE CREAM CO.

Campaign for Moderate Drinking Condemned

Dangers Shown to Public and Individual in Any Use of Liquor

Inquiry by W.C.T.U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 25—Educators, statesmen, business and professional men are numbered among those who express their dissent from the campaign to promote "moderate" drinking of alcoholic beverages proposed by the Council for Moderation.

In answer to an inquiry from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union these men and women take direct issue with the plan, and they reply in favor of continued support of the idea of total abstinence as the wisest and safest personal attitude toward liquor.

Questions Submitted

To arrive at a fair appraisal of the campaign to promote moderate drinking as a substitute for total abstinence, the following questions were submitted by Mrs. Grant M. Hudson, director of the department of Christian Citizenship of the W. C. T. U., to a large number of leaders in various fields and in widely separated parts of the country:

I. Should enlightened Christian and allied thought in America abandon the support of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors as a principle of personal attitude toward intoxicants, and henceforth favor and encourage a policy of habitual, "moderate" indulgence in these beverages?

II. In your opinion, how would such organized encouragement and adoption of the "moderate" drinking attitude as a universal policy for the American public affect, (1) the solution of the motor traffic accident problem; (2) social welfare in our large centers; (3) industrial efficiency; (4) the future of youth and American ideals of family life; (5) college life; (6) education and religious progress?

Extracts From Replies

Interesting and significant replies have been received, most of them at great length, but space permits only the following extracts from a few:

Mary E. Woolley, president, Mount Holyoke College: "The movement to meet the drink evil by education I thoroughly approve. I am not, however, in favor of education for moderate drinking, as I am convinced that total abstinence is the only safe position."

Arthur Barnhart, lawyer, Chicago: "I regard 'moderate' drinking as the worst phase of the liquor problem."

The Rev. Dr. Albert W. Beaven, LL.D., president, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, N. Y.: "The only people I see who will gain by a widespread propaganda for the use of liquor in moderation are those who want to sell it. I do not look upon it as any method for the solution of the problem of liquor in American life."

The Rev. Dr. Albert W. Palmer, Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago: "The proposal of the Council for Moderation seems to me to involve more of danger than of hope because it ignores the fact that small amounts of alcohol are in some ways more dangerous than large ones. A man too drunk to drive a car at all is far less dangerous than a man with just enough alcohol in his system to disturb his accuracy of judgment and make him reckless. . . . The same thing applies to keeping a clear head in the face of moral temptations. Personally I believe there is no satisfactory alternative to the use of alcohol except total abstinence."

Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president, Northwestern University, Evanston-Chicago, Ill.: "Personally, I am opposed to moderate drinking largely because of the tendency for moderation to develop into excess. I was of the opinion that the prohibition laws would never be repealed. I thought they could be enforced. We were assured that with the repeal of the prohibition laws the old-fashioned saloon would never be permitted to come back. It is back. I am convinced that there was less drinking in America during the so-called prohibition era than either before or since that era. It is hard for me to believe that temperance can be had in America at all. Either total abstinence or excessive drinking seem to be the two alternatives available for us."

Dr. Anthony Zeleny, professor of physics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis: "I believe the only solution of the liquor problem is the total elimination of liquor as a beverage. The propaganda for 'moderate drinking' is most unfortunate and can lead to nothing but disastrous results. It must be combated with the greatest possible vigor. . . ."

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs: "Moderation is a much abused word in the English language. There is a place for it, however, but not, I believe, in the fight against the use of alcoholic liquors."

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, lecturer and minister, The Community Church, New York City: "I am emphatically opposed to any suggestion that we abandon the support of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors and henceforth favor and encourage a policy of habitual moderate indulgence. This way destruction lies. There can be no compromise in this fight. We must take our stand upon the basic principle of total abstinence. . . The current plea for moderate drinking is nothing more nor less than an indication that our wet friends are scared to death over what a year of new experience with the liquor traffic is demonstrating. We are moving right back into chaos, and these wets know that this means a swing of public sentiment back to prohibition. The wets want to forestall this, and so they resort to this miserable and dangerous subterfuge. The whole thing should be fought as we would fight a snake. Keep up the good work."

Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas: "I am unqualifiedly opposed to the movement inaugurated by the 'Council for Moderation.' I think any 'campaign of education to promote moderate use of all alcoholic liquors' will be harmful rather than helpful to the cause of temperance. . . ."

The Rev. T. O. Burntvedt, president, The Lutheran Free Church, Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn.: "I believe that the launching of a movement to promote moderate use of alcoholic liquors will not serve to diminish the use of such liquors by the people of the United States. It will, on the other hand, in a subtle way, be destructive to the work for temperance and total abstinence, and it will be welcomed by all those who profit financially by the liquor traffic. . . ."

Dr. W. C. Dennis, president, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.: "I can only say that I believe in total abstinence as the only safe and practical principle of personal conduct. . . . In my judgment . . . the general result of encouraging moderate drinking would be materially to increase rather than to decrease drinking as a whole and it would therefore have unfortunate results. . . ."

J. Oliver Buswell Jr., president, Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: "I am absolutely opposed to the use of alcoholic liquors in any form and in any quantity. . . ."

Charles F. Scott, former Representative and publisher, Iola Daily Register, Iola, Kan.: "The proposal sponsored by Dr. Butler and others is a challenge to the whole temperance movement in America. Whatever the purpose may be, the practical effect of such a campaign as the 'Moderationists' propose would be enormously to increase the number of drink addicts in America, to expand the liquor traffic and increase its political power by giving it a degree of respectability which the public sentiment of our country has rightly denied it for more than half a century."

Charles J. Turck, president, Centre College, Danville, Ky.: "In my judgment, the adoption of the 'moderate drinking' attitude would have a most serious adverse effect on the motor traffic accident problem, social welfare in our larger centers, industrial efficiency, the future of youth and family life, college life and on educational and religious progress. . . ."

Edgar J. Fisher, lecturer on international affairs, former professor of history and political science, Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey: "For the enlightened citizen of today there is real danger in adopting the 'moderate drinking' attitude. Our Christian attitude should be to strive earnestly for total abstinence, and make this a matter of uncompromising personal principle. . . . The liquor traffic is a dangerous threat to our social and religious ideals, and to our hopes of progress. Not the encouragement of moderate drinking is our need today, but earnest work and efforts to educate our youth to total abstinence, and to impress upon the elders the absolute need of furnishing a decent and consistent example in this respect. This is a patriotic crusade of primary importance."

The Rev. Dr. Silas Evans, president Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.: "Moderate drinking needs no organized encouragement. In the nature of the case, the use of alcohol has a strong tendency toward excess, which leads to very apparent personal and social evil effects. I can see no constructive value in encouraging a temperate use of alcoholic beverages."

Dr. Edward S. Parsons, president, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio: "I feel it would be a great calamity for Christian and allied thought in America to abandon the support of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors as a principle of personal attitude toward intoxicants, and henceforth favor and encourage a policy of habitual, moderate indulgence in these beverages. . . . The moderate drinking attitude would have a very serious, detrimental effect upon our American life. It would complicate our motor problem; lower standards of social welfare and industrial efficiency; be detrimental to youth, to the family, to college life and to education in general and to religious progress. My position is entirely unequivocal on these points."

Robert A. Woods, General Grand Master, General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters: "The formation of a Council for Moderation' to teach moderate drinking, does not at all accord with my ideas of Christian citizenship. There will continue to be a large class of moderate drinkers, and any organized movement to endorse or extend moderate drinking in this country, to my mind, is exceptionally reprehensible. . . The youth of our land should be educated to abstain from intoxicants of every sort."

The Rev. Dr. Wallace B. Fleming, president, Baker University, Baldwin, Kan.: "The questions as to whether moderate drinking would affect motor traffic accidents, or social welfare, or industrial efficiency, or the interests of youth and the family life, or college life, or religious and educational progress are not matters of personal opinion. Anybody who wants the facts can easily get them. . . . America cannot drink herself to soberness."

Simeon D. Fess, former Senator from Ohio: "The suggestion of a campaign on behalf of moderate drinking in the interest of sound temperance is extremely offensive to people opposed to the evils of intoxicating drinks. I hardly think I need specify the objections, they are so obvious."

Dr. A. A. Shaw, president, Denison University, Granville, Ohio: "In my judgment it would be a serious step backward for Christian people of America to abandon efforts toward total abstinence from alcoholic liquors as a beverage and to cease our efforts toward a complete prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. . . ."

J. S. Willett, treasurer, Wesleyan Methodist Publishing Association (official paper, Wesleyan Methodist Church): "In our opinion the dangers to motor traffic will be multiplied by the extension of this educational process of moderate drinking. . . . Social welfare needs will be tremendously multiplied, as they always have been where liquor more generally abounds. It cannot help but diminish the effectiveness and the efficiency of industry, and

Council's Policy Outlined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Sept. 25

THE Council for Moderation, Inc., backed by John D. Rockefeller and Edsel B. Ford, begins today its campaign for moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors with an announcement by Everett Colby, its president, that it will resort to no legislative or political action and would not undertake to prosecute drunkards or intoxicated drivers.

"The council is exactly what its name implies," Mr. Colby said in his statement. "It is a group who think that moderation is better than excess. The council proposes over a period of years to employ the best available educational methods to create an attitude of individual responsibility toward the use of liquor."

"The council will not be occupied with attempts to reform the drunkard who has already become addicted to the use of alcohol. He can only be dealt with individually as a social problem by agencies which are engaged in alleviating the conditions of wretchedness which follow upon excessive drinking."

Mr. Colby declared the council would not at any time attempt to define moderation in terms of amounts of alcohol consumed or give opinions as to how much of different kinds of liquor can be taken "within the bounds of moderate use."

"Each individual must determine the matter for himself," he added. "The best rule for an individual is to learn what amount he can take with safety and always keep within, preferably well under, that limit.

"We think that total abstinence is an entirely satisfactory way for many persons, individually, to solve the liquor problem."

Mr. Colby said a national advisory board was now being formed to forward the objectives of the council.

The council was organized under the auspices of Mr. Rockefeller following a survey of the liquor problem in the United States and Europe. It has been strongly criticized by leading drys throughout the nation, notably by leaders and outstanding members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. Colby, who heads the council, is an internationally-known lawyer.

Educators, Business and Other Groups Join in Protesting Plan

Opens Way to Excess

as to the future of our youth and American ideals of family life, it is almost appalling to contemplate what it would mean for every family to adopt the idea of moderation."

Arthur M. Millard, president and grand master builder, Order of Builders, Chicago: "Specifically answering your questions: First—No. Second—It would be destructive and dangerous in the extreme in all of the six points that you enumerate, and would be a great step back in every way. . . ."

Robert A. Straughn, student editor, Flashlight, student paper, State Teachers College, Mansfield, Pa.: "The worst problem created by alcohol results from the formation of the alcoholic habit in youth. And what could be more conducive to creating this habit in youth than to admit it in 'moderation'. . . ."

Cale K. Burgess, First Commander, North Carolina Department, American Legion: "It is my opinion that the activities of the Moderation Council will be hurtful to the cause of sobriety in America. The attitude of the individual toward strong drink should be that of total abstinence and the policy of Government should be that of Prohibition Adoption of the 'moderate drinking' attitude would create the following undesired results: (1) The motor traffic accident problem would be greatly aggravated; (2) the domestic and social evils of strong drink would be increased; (3) the harmful effects of drinking upon the industrial efficiency of our people would be enlarged and increased; (4) the debauching and demoralizing effects of strong drink on the ideals and the moral stability of our people would be increased; (5) the promulgation and practice of the moderate drinking idea among college students would be disastrous in many ways; and (6) the educational and religious life of our nation would be greatly handicapped. . . ."

The Rev. Dr. Francis Shunk Downs, First Presbyterian Church, Berkeley, Calif.: "All drunkenness comes from moderate drinking. I am strongly of the opinion—nay more, of the conviction, that enlightened Christian thought in America should advance and support the principle of total abstinence as the right attitude toward the use of intoxicants as beverages. . . ."

Morris Sheppard, United States Senator from Texas: "In my judgment we American people have no place for so-called moderate drinking in our civilization. There is no such thing as the 'moderate' drinking of alcoholic beverages in the sense that such beverages can be taken at all without immediate or ultimate harm. The effect of alcohol on the human system, acting on the nerves and brain, is such that the only safe and sane methods of its control are outright prohibition and outright abstinence. . . . I am more thoroughly convinced than ever, after seeing the effect of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, that national prohibition is an economic and social necessity and will inevitably return."

Arthur B. Dale, secretary, Y. M. C. A., Peoria, Ill.: "I cannot see how men of the character of some of those associated with the 'Council of Moderation' can possibly have such a purpose, but to me it seems that if the liquor interests themselves were planning a campaign of promotion for their product, they could not have hit upon a more promising scheme than just such an organization. . . ."

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, lawyer, Chicago: "Organized encouragement and adoption of a moderate drinking attitude as a universal policy for the American public would increase the difficulties of the motor traffic accident problem; dinimish, lessen social welfare in our large centers, lower industrial efficiency, lessen the number of college youth, lower student grades, adversely affect sports; injure and retard education and religious progress."

Frank E. Gannett, president, Gannett Newspapers, Rochester, N. Y.: "The history of the liquor traffic shows that alcohol is a habit-forming drug and that a large percentage of the moderate drinkers become intemperate drinkers. All the preaching in the world will not change physical reaction. . . . The only solution of the liquor traffic is total abstinence. This should come as a result of information about the effects of alcohol and education about the destructive results of even moderate drinking. . . . Youth should know that even moderate drinking imperils the future. Employers prefer men and women who do not drink. . . . For many years we have been fighting this liquor problem. Making it easier to get liquor does not solve the problem."

New York City's $50,000,000 Fair Project Indorsed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Dollars and cents indorsement of New York City's $50,000,000 world fair project for 1939 was outstandingly in evidence here today as business interests met with Percy R. Straus, president of R. H. Macy and Company, to incorporate a nonprofit-making fostering company to make it recovery's biggest show. Relief and allied community socialization activities will be the beneficiaries of any proceeds after the cost bill is met.

It is already evident that federal and civic aid will be forthcoming for the exposition, according to George McAneny, president of the title Guarantee and Trust Company and chairman of the promoting committee, who said that he had been assured construction funds for repair of the Queens Boulevard route to the proposed fair ground on Flushing Bay and that negotiations for the $58,360,000 allotment necessary to construct the Thirty-Eighth Street tunnel under the East River were progressing. This latter would mean a direct mid-town travel route to the fair.

That the city would follow the precedent established by Chicago for its Century of Progress exposition and petition Congress for an appropriation to aid the project also seems certain. A congressional grant of $1,200,000 was made for the Chicago show.

Meanwhile park department surveyors were assigned today to drawing up the blue-prints for the start of work this year on improvement of the proposed 1003-acre exposition site, which is down on the city park system prospectus as Flushing Meadows Park. The area at present is largely marshland, but is designed for filling-in and landscaping as a permanent city recreation tract.

The first industrial plans for participation in the fair were announced today by the council of apparel trade executives, of which Samuel Klein is executive director. These call for the construction on the fair grounds of a garment plant typifying this industry, which has a chief center in New York City, with an exhibit tracing the steps of production from raw textiles to finished garments and fashion shows to establish the status of New York as a center of design origination.

Longshore Demand Rejected

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Steamship lines operating from Atlantic coast ports in the deep-water trades rejected yesterday demands of the International Longshoremen's Association for wage increases. The longshoremen asked the ship owners for a wage of $1 an hour instead of the existing 95 cents wage and $1.50 an hour for overtime instead of $1.35.

Doggie Coming Into Its Own; 'Rooms and Bath' Atop Hotel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Dogs have at last invaded one of the swankiest hotels in New York—the Biltmore—with a place all their own on the roof. They had a house-warming there Saturday at which for the first time in the history of this exclusive hostelry "muts" of the "gutter pup" variety mixed on a plane of social equality with the aristocrats of the Westminster Kennel Club register.

The occasion was the formal opening of a Dog-Checking Kennel which the hotel has established for the convenience of guests and members of the Dog Owners' Guild of America, and it served to inaugurate National Dog Week here, observance of which began Monday.

Capt. Ernest Engerer, widely-known dog and animal trainer, presided at the opening ceremonies, which took the form of a dog circus. The major theme of this showing was to stress that dogs can be trained only through kindness.

Lulu, a German shepherd, whose education is still in the kindergarten stage, was a complete exemplification of the theory in a demonstration of obedience that ranged from bowing and kneeling to pushing a baby-carriage around the ring.

Trixie, "ace of police dogs," and Prince, a mongrel of low degree, also performed, Prince doing a pole-climbing act to the delight of nearly 100 children who attended the circus high above the roar of midtown Manhattan. May and Minnie, two sheep, did a variety act under Captain Engerer's direction to a melody of "ba-aa-as."

The Biltmore dog quarters are designed as a practical solution to the difficulties of dog owners who do not know what to do with their pets when they come to town, and Captain Engerer said he believed the idea would spread in the cities from coast to coast.

The Dog Owners Guide, said to have a membership of 15,000,000, has natitonal headquarters at the Biltmore.

Philadelphia Greets British Naval Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25—Should war clouds gathering over Europe cast threatening shadows across the Atlantic, world-wide peace could be assured by close co-operation between the United States and Great Britain, declared Vice-Admiral Sir Matthew Best at a luncheon given here in his honor Sept. 23.

Like the ancient "Pax Romana," such an "Anglo-American Peace" can contribute much to the progress of civilization, said Admiral Best, whose ship, the H. M. S. York, is now visiting this city in the course of its good-will tour of American ports.

Among those attending the luncheon were the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of Philadelphia and officers of the Navy and Army.

Rear-Admiral W. C. Watts, commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and the Fourth Naval District, evaluated the British Navy as "the first sea power." "The rest of the world feels safe when England holds the major power of the sea in its hands," he declared.

Governor Earle also paid tribute to the British Navy and its influence for peace. Pennsylvania cannot forget the bond between it and Great Britain, he said, the bond which was forged when William Penn, peace-loving Quaker, founded the Commonwealth under a royal British grant.

Air Pilot Authority Likened to That Of Steamship Captain

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—A close study of the authority given the pilot of an airplane today convinced officials of the Federal Bureau of Air Commerce that he is tsar over his speeding domain as long as it is in the air.

The study grew out of the death of Len Koenecke, former player for the Brooklyn Dodgers, in a plane flying over Canada several days ago. Officials said the incident also established that the country or state over which a crime was committed had jurisdiction over it.

Charges of manslaughter against William Joseph Mulqueeny, pilot of the plane, and Irwin Davis, a parachute jumper, were dismissed after a coroner's jury found they killed Koenecke in self-defense when he started a fight with them.

Legal experts of the bureau said there was little in either law or regulations to define the extent of a pilot's authority. The regulations simply specify that he shall be "in command" of his ship.

In the absence of any definition of the extent of the "command" the pilot should exert, officials expressed belief that his authority would be measurable by that of the master of an ocean liner.

Milk States Discuss Stabilizing of Industry

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25 (AP) — Members of the Governors' Emergency Milk Committee, including representatives from several middle Atlantic and New England states, met in executive session Sept. 23 to discuss plans to stabilize the milk industry by regulating interstate traffic.

Meeting with representatives of the governors were officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from Washington.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Hat Shapes New and Dashing Frame One's Familiar Face

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Hats Are Peaked and Squared

The Season's Shapes Are Different and Exciting

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

NO CLEVERER assault has been made on our budgets for many a long year than is being accomplished now by millinery. It is so varied that it can reveal in one face a multiplicity of moods and characteristics; and so perpetually interesting that it fascinates us also as a tour de force. Wisdom permitting, one wishes to experiment personally with many shapes and find new outlines to frame and transform one's too familiar face. Besides the clever, incredible, yet always chic angles expressed by squared-off, pointed, narrowed, folded, and flaring brims, there are peaked, crushed, tucked, and manipulated crowns; and over all these glories, dashing bows, sweeping plumes, bushy fur tails, impudent quills, piercing spikes, and tender, floating veils, all of which, in some miraculous way, are integrated with the designs in which they appear.

Mme. Nicole, milliner of Paris and New York, advocates the purchase of a hat prior to that of the suit, coat or frock with which it is to be worn. She claims that the silhouette to be successful must find its starting point in the contour of the headdress—just as coiffeurs assert that for formal dress it must find its basis in the hair arrangement. Indeed, so important has the head become that if the art of the dress designer were not itself so resplendent this season, perhaps hats with their lavish plumes would sweep all the other items of costume into a corner and with their pointed looks keep them there intimidated! However, I am sure that this is not the consummation which Mme. Nicole devoutly wishes. On the contrary, she desires the whole-hearted collaboration of the major actors in the sartorial drama.

Mme. Nicole likes the brimmed hat, narrow on one side and swooping down with its brim and plumes upon the other. She says a hat should never be copied but always made individually for the face it is to frame.

The Small Hat and Broad Trimming

Speaking a short time ago at "Fashion Futures," a showing staged by the Fashion Group, Mrs. Maud H. Moody said of hats: "The newest trend in line is width, achieved by cut or drape or trimmings, especially pompoms. The turban is the most important type. Look for drapes, pillboxes, Highland caps, or manipulated forward lines. The continued suggestion of the small head is sponsored by every French milliner. Watch the hood as the newest silhouette influence. Presented first in fur, it is now used in fabrics for sports. Fur hats are keyed to many costume fashions. They may be trimmed with flowers, birds' wings, or ribbon bows."

This analysis leads us to Fanny and Hilda, who have imported from Paris many fur caps, which they feel are the newest note, the most assured "future" in winter millinery, when high collars and high winds will make brims difficult to wear and when, perhaps, we may have wearied of that fascinating attack which strange outlines and precipitous declivities and acclivities are now making upon our vision.

Our illustration shows two fur caps and one cap of stitched velvet

Tornello

A Hint of Highland Bonnet in This Gray Moire Broadtail, With Its Flashing Feathers.

from Fanny & Hilda, all of which illustrate the trend by borrowing ideas from romantic sources and developing them with sophistication.

The increasing favor with which such caps are regarded was demonstrated at a recent showing at Bonwit Teller's, where they were used frequently to accompany handsome suits and coats.

Velour Flatters the Skin

In the meantime, while clothes remain casual in the in-between season, velour is being spot-lighted. A number of department stores have devoted windows to models developed in this material, which, undoubtedly, offers the complexion a becoming texture. In the rich and radiant autumn colors, it has a warmth, depth and glow which express the season and animate the face. It is used for small shapes as well as brimmed models.

Mme. Thea Marsi, Austrian modiste, who has been talking about hats and making them on the heads of customers at McCreery's, said of this material that she found it becoming to most women, except those of the petite type, for whom she considered it too heavy and who were better served by velvet. Exclusive of sports models, the hats fashioned of velour by Mme. Marsi, demonstrated the very strong interest of the season in soft dressmaker shapes. Some of them seemed more like folded panels than like definitely modeled hats. Many of the crowns were left open here and there as the material turned and twisted. The forward and upward thrust, and the side developments were stressed. Equally felicitous were Mme. Marsi's Tyrolean hats, also of velour, trimmed with dashing bands of cord, and with eagles' feathers, chamoix brushes, and edelweiss, all these motifs being refined for the most sophisticated wear.

Some Novel Materials

Mme. Sally Victor has developed in velour a group of two-color sports hats, in which she features with particular pleasure mahogany and maple-green. Leather and kid (sometimes presented in its hairy version) have inspired a number of interesting groups.

For wear with mink and sable coats she likes to use topaz-colored lace wool and trimmings of mink and sable tails; and for late afternoon and evening she employs brocades in Renaissance colors, velvets, and black embroidered laces. For these hours she prefers the off-face silhouette, which she makes flattering by cleverly placed trimmings, often nosegays of velvet flowers, and flowing veils. The hood, which we have already quoted Mrs. Moody as mentioning as a new silhouette influence, appears among Mme. Victor's evening models, both in white and metal.

She interprets the high-crown and caplike silhouettes in furs, velvet-dotted taffeta (which she selects for a delightful Punchinello cap) antelope-suede and velvet. Her "Flower Pot" series develops the horticultural suggestion of the outline by trimmings of realistic felt flowers, often bunched rather heavily in front, thus giving one of the newest effects.

Very dramatic is her "Postillion," in white duvinette, which uses for trimming shirred veiling and soutache braid embroidery.

Only 50 per cent of the hats offered this season are black. Brown, green, rust, rose and gray brighten the horizon.

Tornello

This Model Shows How Wisely One May Wear a Dunce's Cap. It Is Made of Green Stitched Velvet; and the Cord and Pompons Are Brown. These and the Veil Stress the Tendency to Create Width by Trimming. This and the Other Two Models Shown Today Are From Fanny and Hilda.

The Visiting Housekeeper

We all know of the "visiting nurse," and now we are to become familiar with the "visiting housekeeper." Ellen S. Woodward, assistant administrator of woman's activities under the Works Progress Administration, informs us that 6000 of these visiting housekeepers have been organized in 48 states, under emergency home making projects.

There are to be 200,000 of them, it is said, for women who can qualify and are on the relief rolls. The plan provides employment for needy women and girls and also an indispensable service for the housekeeper in distress.

The visiting housekeepers have cleaned house, cared for the sick, helped prepare food, remodeled garments, cared for little children, and performed many similar tasks. There is an educational side to this project, as it is designed to teach better housekeeping methods, and also to encourage families on relief toward a better home life.

The teaching is carried on by discussions and demonstrations, either in individual homes or in group meetings.

Tornello

Known as the "Aunt Jemima Cap." Interpreted in Persian Lamb, With a Flaring Bow of Cerise Velvet, the Hat Might Prove Astonishing to the Designer in Calico and Hard Knots for Whom It Is Named.

The Dominion Ministers' Wives

Mrs. Lodge of Newfoundland Does Pioneer Work

The Dominion Ministers' wives have been together in London, most of them for the first time. Farmers' wives, engineers' wives, lawyers' wives, politicians' wives are all thrilled with having taken part in . . . King's Jubilee Procession, with having been entertained by the royal family and the British Ministers. Some of the Ministers' wives may think that they have had greatness thrust upon them by the achievements of their husbands, but most of them have greatly contributed to these achievements. In her own way each represents the women of her country.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MRS. LODGE is perhaps more in the position of a pioneer's wife than any of the wives of the Dominion Ministers. She has gone with her husband to a country which has to be reconstructed, and he is in charge of roads and railways, wharves, boats, and public buildings.

"As we traveled round the south coast," she said, "the people looked to us like shipwrecked sailors living among the debris. Hundreds of people have only flour sacks to wear. Lady Anderson, the Governor's wife, has formed a 'Service League' which is giving clothes to the people. They are very, very poor, but not so badly off as a year ago, for taxes have been taken off essential articles of food.

"My husband and I are tremendously interested in the Agricultural Settlement which is called 'Markland,' the old Scandinavian name for Newfoundland. It is to help unemployed men and their families to get back to the land.

"I have been astonished to find that a great many of the people cannot read. We have to give them picture books in hospitals. Education is now to be run on different lines. Hitherto, grants have been given to the churches and they have spent them as they liked. In future, a central body will pay the teachers, and finally, I suppose, there will be state education.

"We are starting the first public library in St. Johns; there was a kind of traveling library, but it was not free and people do not pay for books when they are starving.

"It is difficult to help much in the winter, for the roads are closed because of the snow. We do not get a spring. The snow is melting until June, and then it is lovely for three or four months. When I came across, the snow was over the telegraph wires. We broke our propeller going through the ice to the assistance of another ship, and arrived three hours too late for the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's!"

Mrs. Lodge is used to letters being delayed a week because of the ice. She has no home in Newfoundland. The term of office for a commissioner is three years, and Mrs. Lodge feels that her furniture would be broken up going to and fro during that time. The houses also are wooden, rents are high, and the heating required is enormous.

(The next article in this series is on Mrs. G. Martin Huggins, of Southern Rhodesia.)

Fat for Frying

Buy several pounds of beef fat or suet. Either have the butcher grind it or grind it yourself and render on the stove as you would lard. Add a small amount of olive oil and a few slices of onion. This makes an excellent fat for frying eggs, French fried potatoes and hash. It can be added to gravy for a little extra seasoning or can serve as a foundation for gravy. It will keep fresh in a jar in a cool place and is palatable for frying and quite cheaper.

Mrs. N. R. S.

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

The Fashion Group Presents—

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

WHEN the Fashion Group, a noncommercial association of 800 women of outstanding rank in fashion fields, presented on the evening of September 11 its showing of costumes by leading designers of Paris, London, New York, and Hollywood, it had in view a definite service—that of revealing trends whose future seems assured. "Trial balloons" and startling fads regarded by the jury as ephemeral, were not included. Among the 2000 costumes presented for acceptance, only 90 were chosen, for—gorgeous and breath-takingly beautiful as many of them were—the purpose of the pageant was not primarily to be sensational or spectacular, but factual. Organized to assist designers, manufacturers, retailers, illustrators and commentators in selecting styles that would receive consumer acceptance, the effect was lavish only because, fashions being what they are at the moment, there was no escape from an elegance, a sumptuousness and a romanticism exceeding anything that can be remembered.

In the first place, the use of color was astonishing, and made possible by the incredible number of tones that are produced this season in each hue. To illustrate this polyphony, it was related of one milliner that she imported 125 shades of one color in one material in order to feel sure that her esthetic capital would be sufficient for working out the required variety of effects. One was often at a loss to name the colors, particularly in evening fabrics, so subtle were they and so "off" from the tones with which our vocabulary deals easily. The whole range of reds and rusts was companioned by greens from pistache to fir, and from chartreuse to olive; mustard played with a galaxy of greens; blues swept into purples and sought the vintage reds; reds and blues established harmonies with coral; yellows darkened into sable and shone through misty grays.

Formal materials were sumptuous and all of them supple, because drapery and shirring develop the silhouettes, which are controlled and varied by certain influences, notably the Greek, Oriental, Florentine, Venetian, Peasant, Victorian and Pre-War. The complete mastery of these themes by the great couturiers of the three countries represented and their assimilation to our needs without dislocation or apparent adjustment, was amazing and surpassingly beautiful.

A Perfect Wardrobe

Tweeds dominate the daytime picture for both country and informal town wear. Their colors and weaves are stimulating and many of them new. Suits are as audacious as evening frocks in bringing together strange colors. Molyneux's country suit with a claret skirt and pistache-green jacket was the sensation of its class in the showing. A suit for every day in the week was said not to be too many for the woman whose social life is active. And what fun it would be to select so many among these enchanting models!

Seven costumes were presented by as many mannikins to illustrate a perfect basic wardrobe—one costume, that is for each likely occasion. This wardrobe was composed of a tweed country suit in two contrasted colors; a town suit of black wool, trimmed with Persian lamb; a Persian lamb cape ensembled with a black wool frock; a lamé dress for very elegant occasions in the late afternoon, worn with a mink coat and a small brown hat; a black wool-crêpe dinner dress; and a formal dress of white satin, with a velvet, sable-trimmed wrap.

White Satin

The white satin frock was, perhaps, the most beautiful creation shown. Its lines, produced by two rows of shirring down a narrow front panel, and a very full gathered skirt flowing into a train, were superb. It was designed by Vionnet, whose collection this season is considered the leading one in Paris. Vionnet's genius seems particularly fluent in the current fashion idiom, so elegant, so feminine, so rhythmic.

The group of frocks designed for dining when escorts prefer not to dress, presented skirts in a variety of lengths, from one that touched the floor to others that were wide and short. The little jackets were in some cases tight, on others loose, in others peplum-like, and cut-away. Taffeta, velvet and lamé were favorite fabrics, and black, gray, brown, cerise, and green stole the honors of the palette.

Suit skirts were 14 inches from the ground; evening skirts swept the floor and had much fullness in the front or more notably in the back. Scarfs floated like illuminated nebulae from shoulders, waists and sleeves, and jeweled belts and plumed headdresses expressed period influences. Hooded capes extending over the hems of the dresses were immensely becoming and stately.

H. J. K.

Dishwashing—And a Style Show

The Editor's Wastebasket

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I HAVE just returned from a really notable fashion show—one which is designed to launch in New England, styles done entirely by American designers. For two hours I have been sitting in the huge hotel ballroom packed with luncheon tables and with about a thousand "women of leisure," while there passed down the high platform, that ran the length of the room, truly beautiful girls modeling gowns, capes, coats of rich materials, velvets, taffetas, luscious silks, shimmering metal cloth, priceless furs. The show was an exciting one, the atmosphere luxurious. Crowded in the entrance of the ballroom were perhaps a hundred women who could not get tickets to the luncheon and who were content to stand for nearly four hours in order to see it. In the lobby beyond were as many more turned away.

And here on my desk is a letter from a friend, a typewritten, intimate letter. After graduating from college with all sorts of honors, this girl, of a quiet bookloving family, and herself one of the most interesting persons I know, became absorbed in studying the problems and needs of factory and mill workers, and with deep earnestness has since given her entire thought and life to helping them. She yearns to aid them in building up better concepts of themselves and in being better informed concerning industrial conditions as a whole. She cannot seem to get enough of their actual experiences and viewpoint. But going in from the outside is not for her. She must live and work with the people whose lives she would understand fully.

Recently she came to New England to study industrial conditions here. "I have a job," she writes. "A job. What kind? The kind that gives food and $7 a week in the kitchen of a restaurant. I peel vegetables and wash dishes. . . . The woman is an economically harassed, personally kind person, whose daughter is head waitress and whose son washes the dishes swiftly and silently while I dry. Sundays I do them all alone. All sorts of tradesmen come to the door and I overhear conversations of parts. . . . On my day off, I shall keep on trying to get into factories . . . and by October first I think I'll have something. I took the cheap room . . . I know now why factory girls go to movies."

Five hundred dollar gowns. Factory girls in their cheap rooms going out to movies.

Millicent Taylor

Southern Delights

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although it is several years since I left my home in Georgia, for the North, I have not forgotten the southern recipes my mother taught me. So many friends in the North have asked me about chicken, southern style, that I should like to pass the recipe on to others who may be interested.

Fried Chicken Georgian

Cut up a young chicken in small pieces (portions). Sprinkle with salt and pepper and roll in flour until entirely covered. Fry in half crisco or lard and half butter until golden brown. Do not have the fat too hot. Southerners do not make any gravy with their fried chicken.

Stewed Chicken With Dumplings

Disjoint a roasting chicken and boil in water into which a large onion and two stalks of celery are cut. Boil until tender, about two hours. While chicken is stewing, make the dumplings as follows:

Sift
1 cup flour
¼ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder. Add
½ cup cold water or milk.

Dough must be thin enough to be dropped from a spoon into the stew. When chicken is tender, drop the dumplings into the boiling liquid on top of the chicken and leave the cover on the pot for 10 minutes. The secret of good light dumplings is never to remove the cover until ready to serve. The dumplings are finished in 10 minutes.

Baby Lore

Many babies kick themselves out of their crib coverings no matter what breezes may be blowing through the nursery window or how low the mercury has fallen. A garment, really a combination of nightgown and blanket, is now to be had in a number of department stores throughout the United States, which is extremely effective in preventing infants from emancipating themselves from the protective warmth they seem to resent. It is made of soft white flannel, and consists of a waist with a snug neck and long sleeves terminating in mittens—which, however, can be avoided by means of slits that leave the hands free—and a skirt, which, instead of passing under the infant, spreads out above him, covering the entire crib, tying to its bars with tapes at several points and tucking under the mattress at the sides and back.

The child can kick freely, roll around, toss his arms, of course, which are entirely unbound, and sit up; but he cannot stand up or get out from under the covering. Because it does not go under him, it remains dry; and when the mother or nurse is ready to take him up or to allow him to walk around the crib, the blanket portion of this nightgown is released from the crib and its length doubled up and buttoned all around its width, so that it forms a robe. This clever garment, which is called a Kuddler is offered in three sizes and costs about $2.50.

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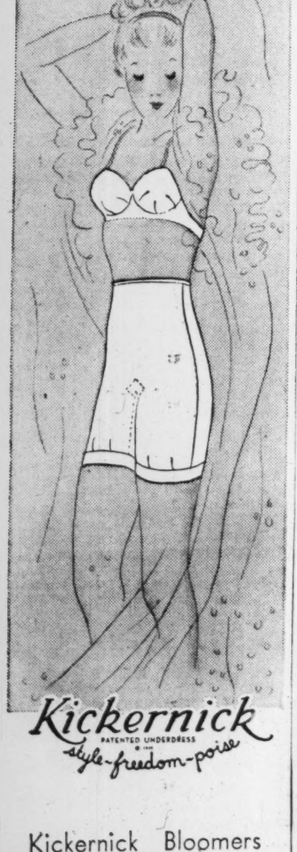

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Mike Ryba Made Brilliant Debut With Cardinals

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There have been many versatile players in major league baseball, and there still are a few around, but the St. Louis Cardinals now have a rookie on their roster who, as a minor leaguer, played every position on the field and played them well. His name is Mike Ryba and he is an outstanding exception to the old theory that a Jack of all trades may be a master of none.

Recently, the Cardinals called Ryba in from their "farm" at Columbus, Ohio. At Columbus, Mike had been one of the leading pitchers in the American Association with a record something like 17 victories and about six defeats. At the same time he had ranked high among the league's leading batters with an unofficial average of .355. Ryba acted as an assistant to Manager Ray Blades and during a short stretch when the Red Bird pilot was suspended by an Association umpire, Mike stepped to the helm and carried the club along in first class fashion.

When he started his baseball career with a semi-professional team in his native DeLancey, Penna., a mining town, Ryba was a catcher. One day his club needed a pitcher, so Mike went to the mound and it was as a boxman that he was signed to his first professional contract by the Cardinals and sent with Dayton of the Central League in 1928. The following year he was with Scottdale in the Middle Atlantic League where he smashed the ball for an average of .440. Feeling that he was too valuable a batter to be in the game only when his turn came on the mound, the Scottdale management gave him a mask and protector and put him to work behind the plate.

Pitcher and Catcher

In 1930 Ryba was still with Scottdale as a catcher, but on several occasions he was called upon to pitch, and records show that he won three games and lost three that year. His batting average was .356. In 1931 Mike was at Springfield, Ill., where he compiled a batting average of .342 and was credited with three pitching victories as against no defeats.

Ryba found himself with Houston in the Texas League in 1932, where he was first-string catcher, or a substitute at any other position where he was needed. He returned to Springfield in 1933, and serving chiefly as a catcher, he led the league in batting with a mark of .380, and won three and lost one game as a pitcher. In one game that year he pitched, caught and played in the outfield.

In 1934, Mike Ryba had his biggest and most varied year. He served most of the season behind the bat with Springfield, but won 14 games and lost two to top the circuit in pitching. He managed the club, played in the outfield on occasions, pinch hit when necessary and at the end of the year had a batting average of .327. Ryba's all-around ability was the main reason why Springfield won the Western Association pennant. He was the most popular figure in the league.

This spring, Ryba graduated in the Cardinal chain store organization and reported to the Columbus Red Birds. He was a sensation in the American Association and the Cardinals, needing all the strength possible in their efforts to overtake the Chicago Cubs in the National League race, ordered Mike to report a few days ago. On Sept. 22, Ryba made his first appearance on a major league diamond at Sportsman's Park.

A Brilliant Debut

The Cards were playing the Cincinnati Reds that day and trying desperately to keep pace with the leading Cubs. Manager Frankie Frisch started Bill Hallahan on the mound, but Bill had one of his bad days and the Reds held a three-run lead at the end of the first half of the second inning. When the Cardinals went out for the third inning, Rookie Mike Ryba walked to the pitcher's box and there he remained until the last Cincinnati batter had been retired. Mike not only won the game by limiting the Reds to just two base hits in seven innings, but he also collected a pair of singles himself and batted in three runs. Few big leaguers can boast of such a brilliant debut.

On one occasion with Springfield, Ryba made six hits in seven trips to the plate, including a triple and five singles. The same year, 1934, he had a 1-to-0 pitching victory in which he limited his opponents to three infield hits and made two himself, one of which drove in the game's only run.

Ryba is not a youngster as baseball players go, as the records show he is 30 years of age, but he may be a valuable member of the Cardinal organization during the next few years. He has a smart baseball head on his shoulders, and a smart head is always a welcome addition to a big league ball club.

The Cardinals, incidentally, gained half a game on the idle Cubs yesterday, by taking their final game with Pittsburgh, 11 to 2. The Cards open their crucial five-game series with the leaders today, trailing by three contests. To win the pennant they must take all five battles, which is not likely the way the Cubs are traveling at the present time. The Chicago club can lose four of the five and still tie for the championship. In that case a playoff would be necessary. However, Cardinal prospects look very dim at this writing.

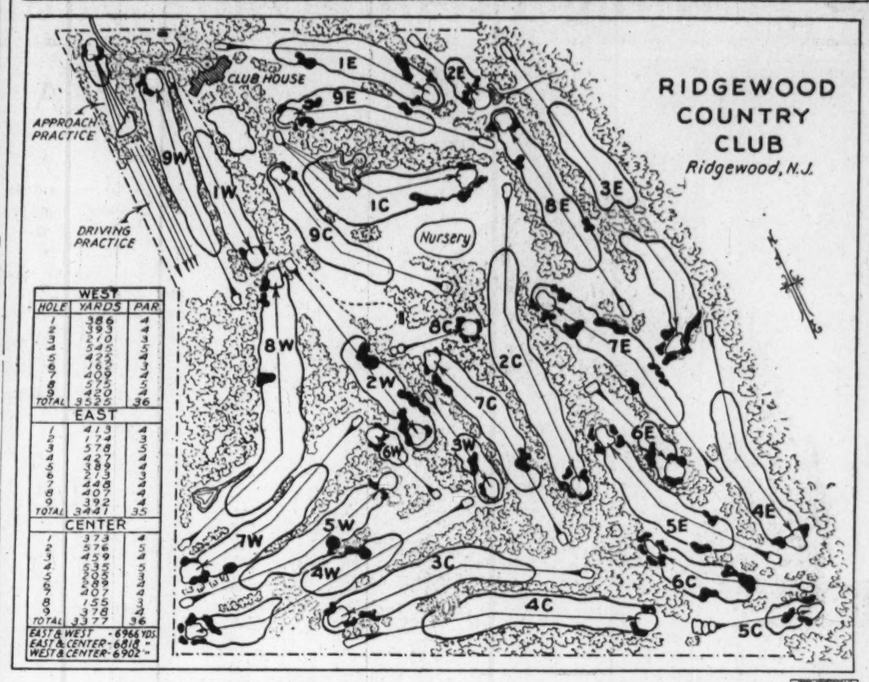
Twenty-five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 25, 1910

WALTER JOHNSON, great right-hander of the Washington Americans, limited St. Louis, to one hit in the second game of a doubleheader and triumphed by a 3-to-0 score. Frank Truesdale's single was the only hit allowed by Johnson, who struck out 11 men. The game lasted only 1 hour and 24 minutes.

Where the Ryder Cup Match Will Be Held



Ridgewood Splendid Course For Ryder Golf Cup Matches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 24—With both the British and the American teams on the course, practicing hard for the matches this week end, all the preparations for the fifth contest between teams of professional golfers for the cup presented by Samuel Ryder, over the courses in the valley of the Paramus, are substantially complete.

Clustered around the Norman styled clubhouse of stone and brick with a slate roof, rambling and low, are the three nine-hole courses of the Ridgewood Country Club, where the contest will be held. This is the fifth home of the club, which has grown and expanded steadily since the dawn of golf in the United States, way back in 1891. Then, an Englishman, name unknown, laid out a two-hole course in the neighboring town of Ho-Ho-Kus, and invited his neighbors to indulge in the habit. They responded enthusiastically, and formed the Ho-Ho-Kus Golf Club, and even paid dues, when the farmer, whose pasture was the site of the two-hole course, requested payment for the loss of the hay which he had hitherto gathered from the pasture.

Members Do the Work

Two years later, the club, now formally organized, on a co-operative and percentage basis, expanded to the extent that four more holes were laid out, with the members doing the work of cutting the grass and mapping out the holes.

Still expanding, in 1900 the Ridgewood Golf Club was organized, and mapped out a nine-hole course, on leased land, right on the edge of the village. But as golf and the suburban habit expanded with the arrival of the automobile, Ridgewood began to crowd the club, and taxes began to make the land too valuable for such use. So another move was made, with another change of name, when the present club was established, as the Ridgewood Country Club, with 126 members, and purchased outright a plot of 100 acres, farther out from the village, and laid out a full 18-hole course.

But still the village grew and soon was again crowding the club, and as the club grew, the 300 limit was soon reached. The course was popular, but hardly of championship caliber, so once more the club had to expand.

This time it was determined to avoid all the problems which had beset the club during its previous years. So, following the fundamentals of course construction which had gradually come to be recognized during the period of its 38 years of life, it was decided, first, to purchase a plot of land that would provide good soil for fairways, a topography that would give beauty to the landscape, without undue difficulty to the players, and a distance from surrounding towns that would prevent further crowding.

This layout was found about three miles from Ridgewood, in Paramus Township, and consisted of 230 acres of land, composed of a wooded ridge, with sloping sides, not too steep for play, as well as old farm lands, with more or less slopes also. A. W. Tillinghast, architect of so many championship courses, was engaged, a site for the clubhouse selected, on the ridge, and three nine-hole courses planned, each beginning and ending at the clubhouse. The east and west courses are the longest, and these will be used for the Ryder Cup matches.

On the question of privacy, the bane of the club in preceding homes, the new layout offered complete protection. The club has its own half-mile driveway, and does not approach any well-traveled road.

Matches Very Close

At first, the course was having trouble in maintaining its turf, but under the careful financial care of Charles W. Stockton, president at the time of the expansion, and J. Robert Stout, the present incumbent, who has been in office for the last four years, the club has weathered the depression, and has been able to install a complete new underground watering system out of income.

One of the important figures in the club is the professional, George Jacobus, who is also the president of the Professional Golfers' Association of the United States, the American sponsor for the Ryder Cup matches, and it was through his influence that the Ridgewood course was selected for this year's contest.

The closeness of the contest for the Ryder Cup is well indicated by the previous records for the trophy. The first series at Worcester, Mass., went to United States, in June, 1927, 9½ to 2½; but the return match at Leeds, Eng., was won by Great Britain, 7 to 5, in 1929. Returning to the United States, Columbus, Ohio, entertained the teams in 1931, with United States winning its second leg at 9 to 3. And then the British team, once more at home, squared the series at Southport, in 1933, in the closest battle of all, winning by 6½ to 5½.

Under the terms of the competition, only home-bred golfers are eligible for the American team, and this will be selected from 10 players, with four Scotch foursomes played on the first day, and eight singles matches on the second. The 10 are Walter C. Hagen, captain; Gene Sarazen, Samuel Parks Jr., United States open champion; Horton Smith, Craig Wood, John Revolta, Olin Dutra, open champion in 1934; Ky Laffoon, Paul Runyan and Henry Picard.

Charles A. Whitcombe is the captain of the British team, and is also a veteran of the entire series, while the balance of the team includes his two younger brothers, Reginald A. Whitcombe and Ernest R. Whitcombe, Percy Alliss, Alfred Perry, Alfred Padgham, Richard Burton, J. J. Busson, W. C. Cox and Edward Jarman.

Big Six Elevens Will Be Busy Over Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 25—Four intersectional games are on the opening week end card of the Big Six football teams. Kansas State starts the program with an engagement Friday night, meeting Duquesne at Pittsburgh, Penna. Kansas also goes east, encountering Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind., on Saturday. Nebraska stays home at Lincoln, Neb., to receive Chicago. Oklahoma likewise is host to its opponent, Colorado, at Norman, Okla.

These contests, coming so early, may not be described as important as if they were later in the season. They are preparatory games in which no great traditions are involved, though the opposition is without exception high in caliber. Other Big Six teams engage smaller local rivals. Iowa State receives Cornell College of Iowa at Ames, Iowa, and Missouri receives William Jewell here on Saturday.

Scoring power has been displayed by Nebraska in scrimmages with the freshmen. Chicago will afford different opposition, of course, but the Maroons must be ready to stop the Cornhuskers in the air. The combination of Henry Bauer, back, to Bernard Sherer, end, on long heaves looks especially interesting. Lloyd Cardwell, halfback, who showed flashes of brilliance in ball carrying last season, is again in touchdown stride. Bob Benson, Jack Dodd, and Jerry Lanoue are other backs developing the scoring habit. Speed rather than beef characterizes Coach D. X. Bible's machine, and Chicago's Maroons seem to be of somewhat the same type.

Kansas may have its hands full with Notre Dame, though the latter is just as much an unknown quantity at this time as the Jayhawkers. Coach Adrian Lindsey has a versatile attack under development, and, if the line is strong enough to hold the Irish and give the backs a chance to do their stuff, Kansas may do some scoring. The open-field running of Fred Harris, and his pass receiving, and the running and pass throwing of George Hapgood are features of the Jayhawker offensive. Three veteran halfbacks, Joe Giannangelo, John Peterson and Mano Stukey, are showing improvement.

In Duquesne Kansas State meets an antagonist which won most of its games by big scores last year, losing a few by close margins. Coach Wesley Fry must, therefore, be prepared to throw in his best forces. The occasion may demand them. The Wildcats seem to be better at passing than last year, and their punting is fair. The best pass throwers so far are Ayers, Lander, Elder and Warren, and the best receivers are Churchill, Hemphill, Hays, Elder and Ayers. Lander and Ayers, quarterbacks, may do most of the punting.

At Oklahoma, Coach Biff Jones may try out a new backfield combination of three sophomores with the veteran fullback, Ben Poyner. The newcomers are J. R. Corbett, Al Corotto and Ralph Boudreau. The Colorado game should be a hard one.

Preparing for his first game as Missouri coach, Don Faurot is reported pleased with the prospects. William Jewell should not be strong enough to keep the Tiger attack from functioning. Coach Faurot is counting on his "little backs" to do most of the ball advancing in this game. They are Robert Jett, Fred Johnson, Don Johnson, Harry Mason and Al Londe. Capt. Clair Huston at fullback is expected to do some of the heavy work. Coach Faurot's quarterbacks are called blocking backs, and Vernon Castle and Clyde Combs are favored for this function.

Iowa State's light line may get a good workout Saturday from Cornell. The first forward wall averages only 183 pounds per man, which does not look impressive when other teams average close to 200. Coach George Veenker's chief problem in the line is at center, where the four candidates have had no varsity experience. Burdette Hanna was at first favored, but John Anderson is edging into the spotlight. Jim Dishinger and Delmar Stenzel are also working for the job, and show some ability.

Campaign Opens With Conference Teams Victorious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 25—After the most impressive campaign beginning in recent years, last week end, the seven Southwest Conference football teams will continue their pre-Conference "warm-up" contests this week end, with every eleven swinging into action.

Chalking up 245 points last Saturday, six of the Southwest teams established a new high scoring total for one week end of games. Never since the rise of the smaller Texas school elevens into the football spotlight some seven years ago has the Conference completely dominated a week end of football.

There was not one upset, an unusual thing for the Southwest, and all six of the elevens—the University of Texas being idle—won by margins of 37 points or more. Texas A. & M. College was the only team to have its goal line crossed, and then only once. The Texas Aggies won handily, 37 to 6, from the Stephen F. Austin Lumberjacks.

Other Results

Other results were Southern Methodist 39, North Texas State Teachers College of Denton 0; Texas Christian 41, Howard Payne 0; University of Arkansas 51, University of Arkansas freshmen 0; Baylor 39, Southwestern of Georgetown 0; Rice 38, St. Mary's of San Antonio 0.

True tests of power are in the making for at least two Conference schools this week end. Rice Institute, winner of the 1934 championship, will battle the strong Louisana State University eleven Saturday at Baton Rouge, La., in what promises to be a repetition of last year's nip-and-tuck game. The two elevens played to a 14-to-14 deadlock in 1934. The tie was the only black mark against the Owls last season, with the surprising 7-to-2 licking handed them by Texas Christian University.

With the Owls slated to continue their grip on the flag this year, the Rice-L. S. U. fray is easily the outstanding game of the week.

Intersectional Clash

The University of Arkansas will play the Kansas State Teachers at Fayetteville, Ark., in the other intersectional contest of the week end. Despite the fact the Porkers are looked upon as being much weaker than either in 1933 when they won the title but were declared ineligible for playing an ineligible player or in 1934, the Arkansas eleven will be the favorite to win.

The only idle team in the league last week, the University of Texas, will play its delayed opening game against Texas A. & I. of Kingsville at Austin.

Baylor, unexpectedly strong this season, will meet Hardin-Simmons in a Saturday night contest. The Hardin-Simmons team lost to Texas Tech last week.

Texas A. & M., one of the teams along with Texas, Texas Christian and Southern Methodist expected to give Rice a battle for the title, will play Sam Houston at Huntsville Friday night.

The comparative strength of several Conference schools may be figured after Southern Methodist meets Austin College at Dallas Saturday and Texas Christian plays North Texas Teachers of Denton at Fort Worth. The Mustangs defeated the Denton eleven last week by a top-heavy score while Stephen F. Austin lost to the Aggies.

The official Conference schedule will not begin until Oct. 5 when the University of Arkansas meets Texas Christian University at Fayetteville. The race, however, will not get fully under way until several Saturdays later, the first full program for the Conference.

Call for More Teachers Reported at Columbia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—More teaching positions were filled in 1935 than in the preceding year, although there was only a slight increase in salaries offered, according to Prof. Clyde R. Miller, director of the bureau of educational service at Teachers College, Columbia University. There have been many requests for teachers during September, Professor Miller said.

"Things seem brisker to most of our people than last year," he continued. "We seem to be getting more last-minute inquiries. Apparently, many boards of education have held up their budgets, and then decided they could afford extra teachers."

'Lost Ball, Lost Hole' Rule Is Thrown Out

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., Sept. 25 (AP)—A proposal to revive the "lost ball, lost hole" rule of golf was defeated at a business meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, governing body of the game yesterday.

The rules of golf committee unanimously opposed the suggestion, upholding the present rule allowing another shot from the original spot with a penalty of one stroke. The rule also permits the playing of a provisional ball in cases of doubt.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Uncle Sam's Pony Polo Outlook

WITH the United States Polo Association scheduled to send a team to Hurlingham next June to compete against England for that most famous of polo trophies, the Westchester Cup, it is not at all surprising that the playing of the United States open championship tournament should have attracted as much interest as it did. All of the most likely candidates for the American team were playing in the championship and, in addition, England had a strong representation.

Hitchcock Due to Captain Next Big Four

Although no inkling has come from the association as to which players will be named to make the trip, it is not taking very much risk in saying that Thomas Hitchcock Jr., a veteran of a number of international matches, will be one of the players named, and we shall be very much surprised if he is not the captain of the next "Big Four." While he is not now rated as a 10-goal player, his handicap having been reduced to nine, his playing in the recent open, in which he took a big part in making the Greentree four the champions, was just about good enough to put him back in the top rank.

Selecting Other Players Difficult.

When it comes to naming the other players it is a far more difficult task, as the United States has a number of young poloists who are just about on a par. Take, for instance, Frederick W. C. Guest, James P. Mills, Raymond R. Guest and Stewart B. Iglehart, former Yale stars; William Post 3d, former Princeton star; Elbridge T. Gerry, who wore the Crimson of Harvard in his undergraduate days, and Cecil Smith, the star from the State of Texas. We do not envy the committee that has to select only three from the above list, and there are still other players who will have to be given serious consideration. One thing is certain, there is an abundance of material for one of the best teams the United States has fielded.

Amateur Hockey in England

Just when plans for an elaborate system of amateur hockey were being worked out in England, a new ruling by the International Ice Hockey Association, governing all amateur ice hockey activities in Europe and Great Britain, prevents the importing of Canadian and American players into England unless those players get bona-fide permission from their respective governing bodies. It is quite certain that the A. A. U. of the United States will not give any player sanction to take part in a season of hockey for English teams and the Canadian amateur body is likely to be just as severe. John Ahearn, secretary of the British Ice Hockey Association, is now in the United States or Canada trying to get the local amateur authorities to grant permission to the many players who are all lined up.

Hurricanes Victor Over Aurora, 13-10

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 25—Hurricanes won their first-round match in the Waterbury Memorial Cup series of the United States Polo Association at Cochran Field, Meadow Brook, when the Aurora team failed to overcome the handicap which its higher listed team required them to concede, and trailing all the way, lost, 13 to 10. Five goals was the impost, and though Aurora at one time was within a point of tieing the score, the play of the team organized by Stephen Sanford prevented further advance. The winners will now encounter the open champions, Greentree, tomorrow, on International Field, being conceded two goals, with the winner encountering Templeton, 1934 winners in the Saturday final.

A feature of the game was the encounter of two brothers, Elbridge T. Gerry of Aurora, listed at seven goals, an increase over last year, and Robert L. Gerry Jr. at six goals, who was on Hurricanes. Both played well with the elder scoring four goals to three for the Hurricane player.

Generally the play was even, but the handicap was too great, and the opportunity afforded to Hurricanes to play defensively, which they did with great cleverness and skill, halted the attacking play of the Aurora team. This held Hurricanes ahead, to lead at 9—6 at half time, and though the fourth and fifth chukkers went scoreless for Hurricanes, while three goals came to Aurora, Hurricanes outscored them for the balance of the game, and lead in every chukker.

Seals Take Series Opener

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25 (AP)—San Francisco Seals won the first game of the Pacific Coast League baseball championships playoff last night, defeating Los Angeles, 5 to 0.

Sporting Around the Hub

Eight Teams Advance in Charles River Golf Play

EIGHT pairs of women golf stars, including virtually every top ranking player in the Bay State, advanced to the second round yesterday in the Charles River Country Club's annual four-ball tournament. Play in the tourney continues today and will conclude Friday.

Today's draw brings the team of Rosamond Vahey, the state champion, and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, of Vesper and Charles River, respectively, against Martha Brewer of Weston and Mrs. W. M. Austin of Dedham. This meeting will mark the third renewal of the rivalry. Miss Brewer and Mrs. Austin have held the upper hand, winning each time they have met.

Yesterday, Mrs. W. G. Dow of Charles River and Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr. of The Country Club scored the most brilliant run of medal play, completing the 13 holes of their match with Mrs. E. C. Stone of Oyster Harbors and Edith Stevens of The Country Club even with par. Mrs. Eaton played the first nine in 39 on her own ball. Mrs. Dow came through to contribute the assistance of two strokes for a combined 37.

No Game in Boston—Tomorrow is an open date on Boston's major league baseball schedule. The Braves and a group of newspapermen make a trip to Yarmouth, N. S., to play an exhibition game with a team of semiprofessionals. On Friday the Braves play a doubleheader with the New York Giants at Braves Field, and it will be the final Ladies' Day of the season. All women will be admitted to the grandstand upon payment of a 10-cent government tax.

Hockey Road Cleared—Now that the Boston Garden and Boston Bruins have ironed out rental difficulties for the coming hockey season, both sides can devote energies toward providing good hockey. This year the annual rental squabble was spared the general public. With sports riding a crest of popularity this year, hockey should come in for a goodly share.

Lane Moves Up to Varsity—Francis J. Lane of Melrose, who reported for Harvard football on Monday, has been moved up to the varsity squad. He started out with the jayvees and got his chance for the varsity yesterday when Bill Watt pulled a muscle. Watt is expected back in a week.

Yesterday, the first three teams spent the afternoon practicing at the dummy scrimmage machine.

Tufts Squad Cut Down to 27—Coach Lou Manly reduced his Tufts College varsity football squad from 52 to 27 players. Varsity material will be drawn whenever needed from the junior varsity which was formed after the varsity cut.

Jumbo Coaches—James Kavanaugh, Tufts graduate last year, has been named freshman coach of the soccer team at Tufts, and Edward Rogean, Tufts '34, has been appointed coach of the freshman second football eleven. The new soccer coach starred in soccer, tennis and basketball, while Rogean played football at Tufts for three years. In 1934 Rogean coached the Montpelier (Vt.) Seminary.

Shriners to Get In Free—Aleppo Temple will hold a Shrine Day in conjunction with the doubleheader at Braves Field Friday. All Shriners and their families will be admitted free to the twin baseball bill. A band concert will start the day at 1 o'clock. It should be a colorful affair as each Shriner has been requested to wear his fez.

Redskins Play Tonight at Waltham—Greater Boston football fans will flock to the Waltham Athletic Field tonight to see the Boston Redskins in their final competition before the opening of the National Football League season. The Redskins will play the Waltham Alumni at 8:15, under the auspices of the Waltham Police Association.

Hockey—With baseball unfinished, football hardly under way and other fall sports crowding to the fore, it seems untimely to mention hockey, but the fact cannot be denied that Frank Patrick, Boston Bruin manager, is in town. "No news," has been the answer to queries to date.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	92	54	.630
New York	87	59	.596
Cleveland	78	70	.527
Boston	76	74	.507
Chicago	71	76	.483
Washington	66	83	.443
St. Louis	63	84	.429
Philadelphia	56	89	.386

Results Sept. 24

New York 14, Washington 6.
Cleveland 14, Detroit 7.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 0
St. Louis 6, Chicago 3.
Boston 8, Philadelphia 2.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	97	52	.651
St. Louis	94	55	.631
New York	89	58	.605
Pittsburgh	85	66	.563
Cincinnati	67	84	.444
Brooklyn	66	83	.443
Philadelphia	64	87	.424
Boston	36	113	.242

Results Sept. 24

St. Louis 11, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 6, Philadelphia 0.
New York 7, Philadelphia 6.
Brooklyn 5, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 6, Boston 5 (11 innings).
Only games scheduled.

Atlanta Crackers Triumph

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25 (AP)—Young Bud Thomas pitched the Atlanta Crackers to a 4-to-1 victory over the New Orleans Pelicans in the opening game of the final series of the Shaughnessy playoff here last night before a crowd of 8763. The teams meet here again tonight in the second of the five game series that will decide the Southern Association championship and the right to meet Oklahoma City in the annual Dixie series between the Southern and Texas leagues.

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Ten Guesses (97)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; 88 feet a second.
2—Yes; iambic meter has an unaccented syllable followed by an accented.
3—Yes; troachic meter has an accented syllable followed by an unaccented.
4—Yes.
5—No.
6—No; although he was several times Prime Minister.
7—Yes.
8—Yes; see Num. 27: 15-23.
9—No; approximately four-fifths of the world's asbestos comes from Canada.
10—Yes; Nevada, according to the 1930 census, had a population of 91,058.

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Ireland Defeats England

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Sept. 25 (AP)—Ireland gained a 2-to-1 decision over England in the first inter-league soccer match of the season today.

Scandinavian Yachts Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 25—Ian III, Swedish yacht skippered by Sven Salen finished first in the third of the series of international matches between a team of Scandinavian and United States yachts yesterday, to lead the visitors to a 12¼-to-9 victory over the home yachtsmen. This gave the visitors a grand total of 33¼ points to 30½.

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My Lovely Year

I DON'T know whether it will be the year after next, or the year after that one. But if this ship comes home, and that ship comes home, one of my years will be the year that I present to you here—a distillation into one sublime alembic of all the years and ardors of my travel.

* * *

I SHALL SPEND January in Spain. All day the sun shines like a bronze shield; and, if at night there will be no central heating in the inns which I shall frequent, what's wrong with that great copper brazier, under the shadowy roof-tree, where Quixote, and Sancho-Panza, and I, and the muleteers from the mountain villages, and the shoeblacks and the young lads from the bull-farm in the valley yonder, come together to talk and dream till the last ember is burnt out? And I shall spend one of my Spanish weeks in Toledo, where the walls fall sheer on three sides in enormous precipices into the swift Tagus. And from thence I shall go to Segovia, city of such splendid towers, such starry cloisters, such arches and gateways, such sudden vistas into mountainy vacancy, that you sometimes wonder whether you are not the victim of some hallucination. Till suddenly you come upon the sublime reality of the Aqueduct of Segovia. The walls of those arches spring from the earth with the solidity of rocks, and the arches themselves are filled with a pageant of sky and mountains, red roof and red earth, church tower and fruit stalls, mule and muleteer—the pageant of all Spain.

* * *

I SHALL SPEND February in Sicily, and see Taormina, where, all the way down the cliffs to the beach, the groves of lemons and oranges are lit by the lamps of their fruit. And above the village the golden mountains subdue themselves into a most improbable architecture of towers and domes, pinnacles and minarets. But I shall spend much of my time in subtle Syracuse. And I will cross the sand-bar into the reedy river Anapus, until I come to that limpid funnel of sky-blue water, called the Fountain of Cyane. And in the evening I will come back to the theater, in the purple dusk, and the ghosts of the old Greeks will gather about me.

* * *

I SHALL VISIT Greece in March. Once more Corfu will rise before me, its silver smother of olives, its great ranks of cypresses starting up like black legionaries. After Itea, that tiny sea-city athwart the blue rapier of the Gulf of Corinth, I shall set forth for Delphi under the gorges folded between the Shining Rocks. In Delphi in the morning, the shepherd boys pipe their stripling melodies, as if Greece were only just born. But when the evening fades, when the moon gathers strength, the mountains are vapor, the tumbled massive pillars of Apollo's temple are lighter than thistledown.

* * *

I KNOW I SHALL be startled by the beauty of Palestine in April. There is no more august a landscape than that which is spread out from under the Mount of Olives—the shimmering spires and domes of Jerusalem, the collapse of the Judean plateau into the tawny Jericho wilderness, the silver snake of Jordan, the lapis lazuline panel of the Dead Sea, the purple hills of Moab and Gilead buttressing the eastern horizon. And I shall go up to the silver prairie between Tiberia and Acre, and down to the breathless trance of Galilee, when the sails of the fishing boats droop on the water like the folded wings of butterflies.

* * *

I SHALL GO forth to Africa, for the merry month of May. I shall go to Morocco above all for the color of it—a color reflected endlessly in the bright rugs on which the faithful bow toward Mecca, the bright platters out of which they eat their *couscous*, the bright tiles with which they encrust their gateways and minarets. I shall go and live again in a certain colored garden above Tangier, where torrents of flowers foam down to the blue straits, guarded by the twin pillars of Hercules, and all over its terraces rise coppery and yellow lilies and tall flags and mop-headed branches of papyrus.

* * *

I SHALL SPEND the month of June in America. One day I shall stare forth from my sky-hung eyrie toward the Chanin Building, flashing suddenly upward out of the tangle of sky-scrapers on Forty-second Street. And a day later, I shall try to find again that small Negro girl in a creek of the Ohio River, singing Negro songs to herself till you thought her heart would break. I shall hope to come in again for the final incredible hour of a Six-Day Bicycle Race. I shall eat Crêpes Suzette again in a sky tower, swaying and twanging on the edge of Lake Michigan.

* * *

JULY WILL FIND me on the haunted Arthurian coast of Brittany, washed by fields of corn like golden water. I think I'll take a tent with me to Brittany. I shall splash across a stream in a hazel dingle, ascend a rutty lane, enter a farmyard loud with clucking of hens, mooing of unseen cows, shouts of farm hands loading a wain with hay. I will meet my old friends again, a Breton farmer, and his wife. We will all drink clean sharp cider together out of large bowls and eat hunks of fresh brown bread, spread with a thick counterpane of cowslip yellow butter.

* * *

I SHALL ADVENTURE to the Baltic coast of Germany for August. I shall start off at Lübeck, the City of the Seven Towers, and then go on to the exquisite sea-towns of Wismar, Rostock, Stralsund. Above all, Wismar, for in that wind-washed quietness, looking down on a medieval street with a stream flowing down the center of it, I finished the tale I once told of a street in a noisier and darker town. I shall wander under those tall gables again, with five or six stories of attics nestling together under the eaves. I shall look up to their tall, mellow, glowing churches of red brick, with spires cloaked in sheets of green copper.

* * *

I SHALL SPEND September in my native land, though where I cannot say, off-hand. I think, perhaps, it will be that cove in Devon, over against Hartland Point, where the valley winds inland to that far exquisite spire, up terraces of green and russet and golden woodland. A stream comes down the valley, and, when the tide has ebbed, you follow the stream beyond its collapse in the gleaming shingle; out through the slanting ribs of rock, over the tiny salt cisterns with their small strange denizens, across the brimming channels to a golden sward of sand. A goodly land, I think.

* * *

IT'S OCTOBER NOW! I'll want to be getting down to the south and the sun again! Back again to the Sorrentine peninsula, that great bastion of mountain that seems disconnected from all the world else! Or I'll go up to Riva on Garda-side, to follow the southward road along the lake, in the evening, when all earth and air are subtilized into a blue impendence. Higher and higher climbs the road against the foreheads of the promontories, and ever fainter and fainter washes the water among the rocks at the edge of the precipices. The lanterns in passing boats train over the quiet dimness—

* * *

I WANT MORE fervor than ever Italy can give me in November. I want to go again to the enchanting oasis of Nefta. Its loveliness is so extreme precisely because it is set at the heart of two deserts—the desert of sand and the desert of marsh. Not a single green thing emerges from those baleful depths. No birds cast their shadow as they seek the branches and the shade. And in the opposed desert, the wilderness of sand, hardly a jackal, even, haunts those bleached dunes. It is to atone for this twofold desolation that Nefta concentrates within its palm-ringed circuit the wealth and greenness of a dozen provinces. The waters of the oasis issue in a thousand springs and join into sweet channels which now and again widen into bathing pools, where you, too, will splash among the Arab youths under the giant palm trees.

* * *

WHERE ELSE THAN in Tirol, shall I spend December? I'll go and join my old friend again, Hansi Schnegg, who lives in the remote village of Welthurns, in a valley all the year round heavy with original pine woods, and tumultuous with glacier streams. I shall be with him on Christmas night, and find a present hanging for me, too, on the boughs of the home-tree. And when the grand night is over, the whole family will sally forth for the Christmas service, all the families in the valley. Come forth! Come forth! Toll the bells. All over the white flanks of the valley, behold them issuing from their houses with bright pine-torches in their hands, like moving constellations. I think in that pure air, in that tolling of sweet bells, I shall not unworthily have ended my lovely year.

LOUIS GOLDING

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.— Photograph by Alinari, Florence

PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG MAN: *A Painting by Botticelli*

THIS striking portrait of a young man by Botticelli hangs in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence. Supposed at one time to be the portrait of Piero, eldest son of Lorenzo dei Medici, for whom Botticelli executed so many commissions, doubts have been subsequently cast upon this identity in favor of it being some other member of the Medici family. Whichever individual of that powerful clan it may represent, the fact of this young man being a Medici would seem to be abundantly proved without further evidence by the conspicuous way in which the embossed gold medal bearing the head of the founder of the family's greatness, Cosimo, is displayed.

It is a somewhat gaunt and angular face which is depicted, with light eyes, full mouth, and irregular outlines. Such a face, with its strong mouldings and its boldly defined features, must have been supremely interesting to a painter. The flesh-tones of both face and hands are sallow, rich in brown and yellow tints. The hair, worn in a magnificent *zazzera*, as was the fashion of the period, is of a dark reddish brown. The robe, simply tied at the throat, reveals a touch of white beneath, and the close round cap is of a bright red, which, with the rich dark mass of hair, sets the head in strong relief against the pale breadth of sky. Behind the figure is a lovely glimpse of landscape, distant hills, and level land set here and there with trees and traversed by a river, which, light as the sky, combines with that to outline and accentuate the dark masses of the figure.

It is, indeed, a noble portrait, and, while adding one more to that long series of contemporary figures who survive for us in the paintings of Botticelli, evidences once more the artist's "distinct faculty" of being able, in the words of Walter Pater, to "convey to us a peculiar quality of pleasure which we cannot get elsewhere."

Symbol

THE wind like moonlight filters through
Great trees and small, each skillfully
Describing pattern, weaving song
That to no other trees belong.

Who lives with gardens holds commune
Daily with nature's pageantry,
And finds therein engraved the will
That each its separate sphere fulfill.

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF

Denver Dooryard

THE hedge of half-grown poplars which, with the obstinancy of youth, has retained its summer green through the first snow flurries now shows a faint tinge of yellow on its innermost leaves. It and the privet bushes, gay with abundant clusters of bright black berries, are the last recruits to join the colorful cohorts of the garden. Almost as late, however, is the dwarf apple tree, half green, half yellow. Its pied costume suggests a clown or juggler entertaining an audience on the terrace. Like discarded balls, its apples lie reddening on the tapestried turf.

Over the rest of the garden autumn has reigned for several weeks. The stately older poplars beyond the garage, and the willow by the gate, were the first to respond. Now is their glowing hour. Their leaves fall in golden showers with every gust of the prairie wind. The smaller elm that yesterday was a yellow flame has flickered down over night to half its size and a more fantastic shape. Apparently a few more puffs will snuff it out completely. The larger elm, so brilliant last week, has no more than a score of scattered leaves like a flock of wild canaries on its branches.

The dogwood beneath the living-room windows is among the gayest of the reds, its bark and leaves a lovely symphony. It was surpassed for a time by the flaming woodbine on the chimney which is several shades darker now, almost black. Its rival, the burning sumac bush of yesterday, boasts only a few faded, crumpled, featherlike leaves today.

Against the white lattice boundary fence the tawny tumbleweeds from the next-door lot pile in wild confusion, and over it the Russian olive trees appear as a hoary frieze. The last touch of green has vanished from their foliage, leaving them as pallid as their waxen fruit. No robins seek them now. The chance bird guest is as welcome as the rarest May migrant.

As the color and the glory depart from the garden, the lingering fragments become doubly precious. Each brave blossom is cherished as few summer ones ever are. The chrysanthemums, being the latest comers, are the choicest for cutting. However, the petunias that carry on so gallantly in the shelter of the Lilliputian blue spruce are no less esteemed.

The two persistent hollyhocks, still flaunting their gay corollas by the kitchen door, are little less than heroes. The last wee dandelions, snuggling close against the earth for warmth, acquire a status far above what they occupied a month ago. They are no longer intruders, but something rare; no more to be despised than the last venturesome bee. A butterfly flits like a yellow leaf across the lawn.

F. H.

Egypt—A Land of Paradox

MORE than two thousand years ago, the Father of History, in his comprehensive survey of the then known world, singled out Egypt as pre-eminently the land of wonders. "I speak at length about Egypt," he says, "because it contains more marvellous things than any other country, things too strange for words. To the miracles of its rainless climate and all-begetting river, to the mysterious monuments of human power and perseverance towering since the remotest ages over its inexhaustibly fertile plain, Egypt added, in its history and institutions, in the character and customs of its inhabitants, other marvels not less unique. . . ."

The fascination of its primeval monuments remains, and every year an increasing crowd of pilgrims comes from all quarters of the earth to do them homage. The annual miracle of the Nile flood remains, more deeply impressive perhaps to the few strangers who are privileged to witness it than all the tombs and all the temples. And as in its physical singularity, as in its stupendous antiquities, so in the life and habits of its people, and in the form—yes, nowadays above all, in the form of its government—Egypt is still, like the Egypt of Herodotus, the chosen home of what is strange and unexampled and paradoxical. Conqueror after conqueror has swept over the land. Dynasty has supplanted dynasty. There have been centuries of political chaos, from which the wonder is that anything at all has escaped. Paganism has given way to Christianity, Christianity to Islam. Yet amid countless changes, the country retains one unchanging attribute. Alike in its greatness and in its impotence, in prosperity and in ruin; whether split up among a number of petty rulers, or united under one gigantic despotism . . . Egypt, altered in so many aspects, remains unalterably, eternally abnormal. This genius for eccentricity is something that no change can exorcise. Paradox seems rooted in the soil.

Nowhere in the world will you find a peasantry whose daily life presents so many elements of the odd and picturesque as the *fellahin* of Egypt. . . .

"The women of Egypt," says Herodotus, "are employed in trade and business, while the men stay at home to spin and weave. Other nations in weaving throw the woof up the warp, but the Egyptian throws it down. In other countries sons are constrained to make provision for their parents; in Egypt it is not the sons, but the daughters. In other countries the dwellings of men are separated from those of beasts; in Egypt man and beast live together. Other nations fasten their ropes and hooks to the outside of their sails, but the Egyptians to the inside.—VISCOUNT MILNER, G.C.B., in "England in Egypt." (London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green.)

True Armament and Disarmament

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH is said and written these days about armament and disarmament. Right-thinking individuals the world over favor peace and conclude that war is not the best way to accomplish a constructive settlement. In spite of the yearning for peace and righteousness there seems to be a constant clamor, by lawmaking bodies, for larger armies and navies. The argument is that nations must continue to protect their rights through a means that is itself wrong—a paradoxical presentment often promulgated through false propaganda.

What then can peace-loving individuals do to correct this falsity? Every Christian knows that the solution to all problems can be obtained through an understanding of the Bible, particularly of the teachings of Christ Jesus. Every Christian Scientist knows that Mary Baker Eddy made an exhaustive study of the Bible, the results of which, as recorded in her published writings, will enlighten any honest seeker for spiritual truth. The first of several religious Tenets which Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 497) is, "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life." And again in this same book she writes (p. 126), "The Bible has been my only authority."

In the Scriptures is the command (Matthew 22:39), "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Could one love his neighbor as himself and hate or wish to harm him? Could one love his neighbor as himself and continually fear and distrust him? Could fear and distrust occupy thought together with love? And if we all loved our neighbor as ourselves, could there possibly be a desire to attack or harm one another? Of course the answer to these questions is forever, No! The solution, then, is to arm ourselves with love and to disarm every phase of error that would oppose love.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 29): "Christians must take up arms against error at home and abroad. They must grapple with sin in themselves and in others, and continue this warfare until they have finished their course." The only battle possible, then, is in individual human consciousness, where suggestions of hate and distrust of our fellow men are to be replaced with love and confidence. Paul says, "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds" (II Cor. 10:4).

We "must grapple with sin" in ourselves and in others—must know that sin belongs not to any child of God. Each one needs to know that hatred, envy, greed and malice are not from God; hence are not expressed by God's man. We must know that there is no law to govern these false suggestions, and that they lose their seeming power when denied entrance into our thought. We must know that sin cannot govern or control our fellow men or ourselves. To separate the lying claims of sin from our thought of our neighbor will enable us to love him as God's child, and will thus help him also to destroy hatred and distrust in his own consciousness.

Nations are comprised of individuals; therefore the thinking of individuals constitutes the thinking of the nations. Since many individuals desire peace with their neighbors, whence does the argument for war arise? Through a false sense of patriotism, a wave of propaganda may go forth leading some to believe that they have been unjustly treated, and that they must shoulder arms and kill their fellow men in order to settle the difficulty and protect their government and their personal property.

At the base of this misinformation will often be found a sense of greed claiming to influence groups who think they may gain something by stirring up strife between nations. Certainly this lie and its effects can be neutralized by the consecrated effort of Christians to eliminate from individual consciousness the belief in hatred and to replace it with love.

At our present stage of thinking it may not be feasible to dispense with navies, but there should be no rivalry between nations as to this method of armament. Good will does not exploit fighting equipment or ability. If we are to exemplify the Scriptural teaching, "Love thy neighbour as thyself," competition, rivalry, hate must cease, and love must be established in individual human consciousness in order that disarmament may be accomplished on a sound basis. Through the individual effort of all to accept and live the truth revealed in Christian Science, this ideal is attainable.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Armement et Désarmement véritables

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DE NOS jours, on parle beaucoup d'armement et de désarmement, et l'on écrit bien des choses sur ce sujet. Dans le monde entier, ceux qui pensent selon la justice sont pour la paix; ils estiment que la guerre n'est pas le meilleur moyen de régler les questions d'une manière constructive. Bien que les hommes soupirent après la paix et la justice, les corps législatifs réclament constamment des armées et des flottes plus considérables. Ils prétendent que les nations doivent continuer à protéger leurs droits par des moyens contraires au droit; et cette déclaration paradoxale est souvent promulguée grâce au concours d'une fausse propagande.

Comment ceux qui aiment la paix peuvent-ils corriger cette erreur? Le chrétien sait que comprendre la Bible, et en particulier les enseignements de Jésus-Christ, permettrait de résoudre tous les problèmes. Chaque Scientiste Chrétien sait que Mary Baker Eddy fit de la Bible une étude approfondie, dont les résultats ont été publiés dans des ouvrages où quiconque cherche sincèrement la vérité spirituelle trouvera d'amples lumières. Voici le premier des Articles de foi que Mrs. Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, donne à la page 497 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "En tant qu'adhérents de la Vérité, nous prenons la Parole inspirée de la Bible comme notre guide suffisant à la Vie éternelle." Dans le même livre, l'auteur dit en outre (p. 126): "La Bible a été ma seule autorité."

Les Ecritures contiennent ce commandement (Matthieu 22:39): "Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même." Peut-on aimer son prochain comme soi-même tout en le haïssant et en désirant lui nuire? Peut-on aimer son prochain comme soi-même tout en le craignant ou en ne cessant de le soupçonner? La crainte et les soupçons peuvent-ils en même temps que l'amour, occuper la pensée? Si nous aimions notre prochain comme nous-mêmes, pourrions-nous avoir le désir de l'attaquer ou de lui faire du tort? Il est clair que la réponse à toutes ces questions sera toujours négative. Pour résoudre le problème, nous devons nous armer d'amour et désarmer toutes les phases d'erreur qui s'opposeraient à l'amour.

Dans *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 29): "Il faut que les Chrétiens prennent les armes contre l'erreur en eux-mêmes et au dehors. Il faut qu'ils combattent le péché en eux-mêmes et dans les autres, et qu'ils continuent cette guerre jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient achevé leur course." Il ne peut donc y avoir qu'une seule bataille, celle qui se livre dans la conscience humaine individuelle, où les suggestions de haine et de soupçons à l'égard du prochain doivent faire place à l'amour et à la confiance. Paul dit: "Les armes avec lesquelles nous combattons ne sont point charnelles, mais elles sont puissantes, par la vertu de Dieu, pour renverser les forteresses" (II Cor. 10:4).

Nous devons combattre le péché en nous-mêmes et chez les autres—savoir que le péché n'appartient jamais à un enfant de Dieu. Chacun doit savoir que la haine, l'envie, la cupidité, la malveillance, ne sont pas de Dieu; qu'elles ne sont donc point exprimées par l'homme de Dieu. Nous devons savoir qu'aucune loi ne gouverne ces fausses suggestions, qui perdent leur semblant de puissance lorsque nous leur refusons tout accès dans notre pensée. Nous devons savoir que le péché ne peut gouverner ou influencer soit nos frères soit nous-mêmes. Exclure du concept que nous avons de notre prochain les prétentions mensongères du péché, ceci nous permettra de l'aimer comme un enfant de Dieu, et contribuera d'autre part à détruire dans sa conscience la haine et les soupçons.

Les peuples se composent d'individus; donc le penser des individus constitue le penser des nations. Puisque tant de personnes désirent être en paix avec leurs voisins, d'où procède l'argument en faveur des guerres? Le faux sens de patriotisme peut servir de canal à une vague de propagande qui fait croire aux uns qu'on les a traités d'une manière injuste; qu'ils doivent prendre les armes et tuer leurs semblables afin de régler les questions en litige, de protéger leur propre gouvernement et leurs possessions personnelles.

La base de ces fausses données est souvent un sens de cupidité prétendant influer sur certains groupes qui pensent avoir intérêt à susciter des conflits internationaux. Or ce mensonge et ses effets peuvent certainement être neutralisés par les efforts sincères des chrétiens qui veulent exclure de leur mentalité la croyance à la haine pour faire place à l'amour.

Etant donné le niveau actuel de la pensée, il n'est peut-être pas possible de supprimer les flottes; mais il ne devrait y avoir parmi les nations aucune rivalité touchant cette espèce d'armement. La bonne volonté n'exploite pas les préparatifs ou les capacités de combat. Si nous voulons mettre en pratique ce précepte scripturaire: "Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même," les compétitions, les rivalités, la haine doivent prendre fin; il faut que l'amour s'établisse dans la conscience humaine individuelle, afin que le désarmement s'effectue sur une base solide. Si chacun veut s'efforcer d'accepter et de vivre la vérité que révèle la Science Chrétienne, cet idéal peut être atteint.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

On Kaibab Trail

(Grand Canyon of Arizona)

SLOW and confident, the small brown mule steps
Downward from the rim upon the narrow trail.
And all the common world departs from me
Beyond the mule's ears lies majestic space
Filled with blue shadows, blue as twilight sky;
Blue abyss, pierced with red, green, and gray temples
And pink walls. Is it true—is it fantasy—
This world of purple shades and crimson towers,
Carven through patient centuries?

That yonder pinnacle, rising from mauve
And green immensity—can the brown mule
And the white one and the black, can the mules
Bear their riders up the cliff to the crest
And down on the far side; up and down again
To the narrow plateau? Beauty drops down
From the brim; and here are sagebrush, harebells,
Pine, and pallid yucca. In this dream world
This riven place, time-sculptured for loveliness,
We are alone, held in brooding ages,
Vastness, silence. But now we go down again
Toward the brown chiseling river.

Was it fantasy—
Now I stand on level ground, no mule's ears
Before me, no purple abyss beneath.
The Bright Angel creek flows by the ranch house,
Cottonwoods gleam in the evening sunlight,
And two green lizards glide over a stone.

NELLIE B. MACE

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Specialties Prominent Performers in Today's Rising Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Steady Forward Price Tendency Is Maintained

By Forrest Price

And again they ascended.

Stocks moved forward today for the third consecutive day this week.

They did not even hesitate.

Still not a very big market, total sales aggregating about 1,150,000 shares.

The rise was not confined to any particular group. The specialties seemed to be most conspicuous.

Some of these shot forward with startling speed.

Virginia Carolina Chemical 6 per cent preferred rose nearly 4 points to a new high, while the 7 per cent preferred gained 10 points to a new peak level for the year.

Thatcher Manufacturing, which has been strong lately, rose nearly 4 points further today.

Other prominent forward movers included Air Reduction, American Woolen common and preferred, American Telephone, Art Loom preferred, Atchison preferred, Blumenthal preferred, Sloss Sheffield preferred, Sears Roebuck, Mullins preferred and Radio B.

Chief interest in the bond department was in low-priced rail loans. Gains of fractions to more than a point were established in this group. Advances also were established in other corporate bonds.

U. S. Governments were well supported. There was no activity in the foreign section. Price changes were narrow with the tone generally firm.

The fact that the markets of the leading European countries were firm, particularly London, Paris and Berlin, was encouraging to trading in New York.

Trading in cotton today was quiet, and prices were inclined to ease off toward the close of the market. In the late trading today at Chicago wheat prices rose sharply. Large demand came from domestic millers.

Automobile companies soon will be going into production of 1936 models. Appearance of new models comes much earlier than ever before. It is in keeping with the idea of helping to keep employment on an even keel.

Probably never before has the prospect been brighter for the motor-car industry. Plans of the low priced car producers probably have been speeded up by the announcement that the new Fords will be on display Oct. 1.

Predictions are made that the output of cars and trucks in October will double this month's production. There is a temporary lull, due to late alterations in new models, but Iron Age points out that "whatever the time may be when motorcar output rebounds the outlook for the fourth quarter is regarded as most promising, current estimates placing production for that period at 750,000 cars and trucks."

First National Bank of Boston To Cut Capital

A special meeting of the shareholders of The First National Bank of Boston will be held Oct. 14 to act upon a recommendation of the directors to reduce the par value of the shares from $20 to $12.50.

The following letter by Philip Stockton, president, was sent to all shareholders:

"The Banking Act of 1935 provides that before the declaration of a dividend not less than one tenth part of the net profits of the preceding half-year of each bank shall be carried to surplus until the surplus shall equal the amount of the capital. The capital of this bank now stands at $44,500,000 and the surplus is $22,500,000.

"The board of directors feel that the present combined capital and surplus of $67,000,000 is sufficient for the needs of the business and that it is unnecessary to increase the surplus by an additional $22,000,000 from the earnings of the bank over a period of years.

"Accordingly the board of directors recommends that the capital be reduced by $16,687,500 through the reduction in par value of the shares of the bank from $20 to $12.50 and that the amount by which the capital is reduced be transferred to surplus.

"This action will have the effect of reducing the capital from $44,500,000 to $27,812,500 and of increasing the surplus from $22,500,000 to $39,187,500, the total capital and surplus still remaining at $67,000,000, so that no further transfer from net profits to surplus will be necessary. The number of shares outstanding and the asset value per share will remain unchanged.

"In addition to the combined capital and surplus of $67,000,000, the undivided profits of the bank are in excess of $8,000,000."

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Stock of Record
U S Smelt, Ref&M $2		Oct.	15	Oct. 3
Accumulated				
Birming El $7 pf	$1.75	Oct.	1	Sept. 18
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sept. 18
Crane Co pf	$1	Oct.	25	Oct. 10
Hat Corp of Amer 6½% pf	$1	Nov.	1	Oct. 13
Increased				
Int Print Ink Stock	35c Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 14
Columbia Pic	50%	Dec.	10	Nov. 29
Do vtc	50%	Dec.	10	Nov. 29
Regular				
Allied Ch & Dye	$1.50 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 11
Am Can Co	$1 Q	Nov.	15	Oct. 25
Am Lt & Traction	30c	Nov.	15	Oct. 15
Do pf	37½c Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Gen Foods	45c Q	Nov.	15	Oct. 25
Hat Corp of America 6½% pf	$1.62½ Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 13
Interl Printing Ink pf	$1.50 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 14
Lane Bryant pf	$1.75 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Phil Elec $5 pf	$1.25 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 10
U S Sm & Ref pf	87½c Q	Oct.	15	Oct. 3

New York State Bonds

NEW YORK—The National City Bank of New York, First National Bank, Bankers Trust Company, The First Boston Corporation, Edward B Smith & Co., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Lazard Freres & Company, Inc., and Goldman, Sachs & Co. are offering at prices to yield 0.35 to 2.25 per cent, according to maturity, a new issue of $30,000,000 State of New York 2¼ per cent bonds, maturing $3,000,000 annually September 25, 1936-1945 inclusive.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Sept.25	Sept.24
49	32	1.20†	Abraham & Str	20	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45
115	110	7	Abraham & S pf	20	112½	112½	112½	..
68½	51	2†	Acme Steel	300	63	63	63	6
9⅝	4¼	..	Adams Express	1500	8⅝	8	8	..
34⅜	28	2	Adams Millis	2100	34⅜	34	34¼	33⅝
14¼	8	.60	Addressograph	600	14	13⅜	13⅜	13½
14⅛	4½	..	Advance Rumely	300	13⅜	13	13	13
182¼	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	500	181½	149⅜	161½	147½
20½	15½	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	600	16	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
19⅜	6⅝	..	Alleghany C pf (h)	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
2⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	600	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
8½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	100	26½	26½	26½	27
172	125	6	Allied Chem	200	170	169½	170	169½
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	300	125½	125½	125½	..
73⅜	31⅜	..	Allied Stores	1700	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
29⅝	13	..	Allis Chalmers	1400	27½	27½	27½	27¼
20¼	14	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	..
73¼	49	5	Allied St pf	400	67½	67½	67½	67
4½	2⅛	2†	Amal Leather	300	3⅜	3½	3½	..
33	26	2g	Amal Leather pf	200	29	28½	28½	..
71	48½	2	Amerada	1100	64½	64¼	64¼	64
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	400	53	52	53	51½
32½	13⅛	..	Am Bank Note	1200	30	29¾	29¾	29½
65¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	..
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1400	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	15⅝
146⅝	110	4†	Am Can	600	142¾	141⅜	142	141½
25⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	21½	20¾	21	21¼
22	8	..	Am Chain	500	21¼	20⅞	21	20½
106	38	..	Am Chain pf	400	106½	103	106½	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	26¾	26½	26½	26⅜
3	⅜	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	2100	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	31⅞	31	31⅞	30⅜
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	28	28	28	..
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	12	11½	11½	..
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
39¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	38	36	38	36
37¼	29½	2.40	Am Home Prod	1200	32¼	32	32¼	31⅞
4⅞	2⅝	..	Am Ice	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	200	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	400	53	53	53	53
10¼	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1200	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9½
4⅞	4½	..	Am Mach & M et	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
24¾	13½	..	Am Metal	800	23½	23⅛	23⅜	..
28⅞	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fd	1300	27⅝	27	27	27⅝
30½	24	1½	Am News	100	7	7	7	..
9⅞	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	4300	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	3200	32¼	30	31⅛	30
49½	10¼	..	Am P&L 6% pf	2700	37	35¾	36	35½
27¾	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	3600	26⅞	26¼	26½	26¼
14⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	1700	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	130	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	22
81¼	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	500	49¼	48⅛	48⅞	48
117¼	105	.13½g	Am Sm &R 6% pf	300	111⅞	110⅞	111⅞	110
100	72½	5	Am Tob	500	99	99	100	98¾
103	74¾	5	Am Tob B	500	103	101½	102½	101½
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	17½	17¼	17¾	17
106	88	2	Am Steel F pf	110	98	97	98	98½
43	33⅛	2†	Am Stores	300	37	37	37	..
70½	51¼	7	Am Sugar Ref	100	54	54	54	54⅜
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	136	136	136	136½
145⅞	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	1900	139¾	131	139⅜	138½
63¾	2⅝	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	500	4	4	4	..
22½	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	240	17	16½	17	..
19¼	7½	..	Am W W & E	3600	16¾	16½	16½	16¼
27	18½	1†	Am Sum Tob	500	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
82	48	6	Am Wat Ipf	300	81¾	81¾	81¾	80¼
97⅜	47⅜	..	Am Woolen	5200	97⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅜
57⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	11600	57⅜	55	55⅞	54⅜
8	3	..	Anaconda Cop	21800	21½	20⅞	21	20⅞
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	2600	11	10¾	11	11
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	10	118½	118½	118½	..
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	3200	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1100	60½	60	60	60½
110	85	3g	Armour Ill pf	300	14	104	104	..
74	70	..	Artloom Corp pf	220	74	72	74	..
36	16½	.50	Armstrong Corp	4100	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35½
15⅛	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	13½	13¼	13¼	13¾
57½	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	5600	50¼	49	49	49¼
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	300	86	86	86	82½
27⅛	14½	..	Atl Coast Line	900	25	24¼	24½	24¾
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1100	22	21⅝	21⅞	21¾
8⅞	4	..	Atlas Tack	200	7½	7½	7½	..
39½	15	..	Auburn Auto	2100	36½	35	35	35¼
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
4¼	2⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	3400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	200	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	21¾
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	2600	16¼	16	16	15⅞
29¼	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	19¾	19¼	19½	19⅝
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	44¼	44½	44½	..
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	113½	112½	112½	112½
10⅜	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	14300	10⅛	9¾	10	9⅞
19	14⅜	.50b	Beatrice Cream	100	15	15	15	..
95	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	200	93½	93	93	93
14⅜	11½	1	Belding Hem	200	13	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
23¼	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	4700	21⅜	21⅛	21½	21½
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1200	19¼	18¾	19¼	18¾
50⅝	34	2	Best & Co	200	49⅛	49	49	..
41½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	4300	38⅜	38	38	38½
133¾	55½	13½b	Beth Steel pf	1300	101	100	100¼	99½
26⅛	14⅜	..	Bigelow Sanford	60	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23
14¼	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	1800	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
82½	28¾	..	Blum'nthal pf	20	82½	82½	82½	..
16⅛	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	1600	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	90	6†	Bon Ami A	120	98	98	98	98
47¾	40	2†	Bon Ami B	70	41	40½	41	41
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	3200	24⅜	24⅛	24½	24⅜
53¾	28¼	2	Borg Warner	900	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛	52
4⅞	2⅝	..	Botany A pf (h)	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
48½	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	9600	42¾	47½	48¼	47⅝
15½	8½	1.40	Bridgeport Brass	3500	15½	15	15	15⅜
45⅜	23⅛	3	Briggs &Strat	200	44	44	44	..
36½	20⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	300	34½	34½	34½	34½
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man	200	44	43¾	44	44
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	500	6¾	5½	6¾	5½
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	600	14⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
⅜	⅛	..	Budd Mfg rts	5000	⅜	⅛	½	⅜
6⅛	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	1900	5⅞	5½	5¾	5¾
50½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	300	49⅛	49	49½	49
9¾	2½	..	Budd Wheel	4700	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
20⅞	8¼	..	Gullard	800	20⅜	19⅞	20½	20
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	200	10	9½	9½	10
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
20½	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	2300	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	19⅞
2¾	1¼	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	600	17⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	500	32¾	31¾	32⅞	..
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
57⅜	7½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1000	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	3500	26¼	25⅛	26	24⅞
16⅜	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	700	9¾	9¼	9½	8⅞
13⅜	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	800	10⅛	10	10	10
13⅛	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
45½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	10	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
81½	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2500	78⅛	77⅞	78	77¾
55½	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1800	50⅞	50⅛	50¾	51
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	1200	28¼	27¾	27¾	27⅝
5⅛	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
36¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	120	34¾	33	33	34¾
20	5⅝	..	Central RR of NJ	200	58	55	55	54
63¾	38⅜	7	Cerro de Pasco	2500	59¼	58¼	58¾	58½
7	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	300	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	..
65¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	30	60½	59¾	60	59
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	45½
47½	37½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1300	45¾	45	45	45½
34½	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	1700	30¾	30½	30¾	30⅞
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil&St P pf (h)	500	2	2	2	2
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	700	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅝
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
12	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2500	12	11¼	11½	11½
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1800	45	43¾	44½	44
2⅝	⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	1½	1½	1½	..
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
74⅜	31	1†	Chrysler	25000	72¾	70⅞	71	71⅝
35¾	27⅝	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	4500	35½	34½	35	34¾
24⅞	14	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	200	79	77	77	..
18¼	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	4300	18⅜	17¼	17⅞	..
245	161⅞	8	Coca-Cola	800	240½	240	240½	239½
19¼	15⅞	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	2000	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18¼
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	104½	104½	104½	..
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca-Cola A	1700	55½	55	55	55½
33½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	3000	32⅞	31½	31½	32⅜
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	100	105	103	105	104½
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h))	500	2½	2½	2½	..
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	190	13⅜	12⅜	13¾	..
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	7500	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12
51	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	500	68	68	68	66
94	67	4	Columbian Carb	800	89¼	89	89	88½
53⅞	39½	2½	Comm Credit	5500	50	48½	49½	48⅝
72	56¼	2.80†	Comm Inv Tr	4500	66⅛	65½	66⅛	65¼
102⅜	97⅞	1¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	1200	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	101⅜
23⅞	17⅝	.60†	Comm Solvents	2300	19½	18¾	19	18⅞
2⅞	¾	..	Comwith & So	8500	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
65¼	29⅜	3	Comwith A & 6pf	1500	57	55½	56½	56
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	3500	36¼	34⅞	36⅛	35
58½	41	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	57½	57½	57½	57½
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	500	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4½
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
24¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	12500	27⅞	26¾	26¾	26⅞
101¾	72⅜	5	Consol Gas pf	1500	93	98¼	99	98⅛
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	2700	8¼	8	8	8
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	200	110½	110½	110½	..
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅝	8¾	..	Container A	75900	13½	13	13½	13¼
5¼	2⅞	..	Container B	6300	5½	5¼	5¾	5¼
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
1⅜	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	2700	87½	86	86½	85½
14⅜	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	1900	13⅜	12½	13⅜	13
42⅜	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	1700	39⅞	39½	39⅞	39½
13¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
23	15m	.62½b	Cont Oil	1500	19⅞	19⅜	19½	19½
60¾	41¾	3	Conn Exchange	20	54½	54½	54½	..
78⅜	60¼	3	Corn Products	1500	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞	63⅞
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	800	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
39⅝	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	37½	37½	37½	37⅛
16⅜	11⅜	.25b	Crosley Radio	300	12	12	12	12
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	1000	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	33
5⅝	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	400	25½	25	25	25½
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	40	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
8½	5¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	67½	67½	67½	67½
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	500	18	17¾	18	18
105⅛	89½	.7	Curtis Pub pf	300	103	102⅞	102⅞	..
3⅛	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	42000	3¼	3	3⅛	3
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	29000	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
29	16	..	Cutler Hammer	1500	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28¼
42	22¾	..	Deere & Co	1560	40½	39¾	39⅞	39½
28	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	800	28	27⅞	28	27¾
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	1200	37	36½	36⅝	36
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	1000	16	15½	15½	..
43½	34½	2†	Dome Mines	1500	40¾	40½	40½	40½
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	300	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
33	17½	1.75b	Douglas A	4300	31½	30¼	30½	30⅞
24	13½	1½a	Dresser A	300	23	23	23	23½
113⅞	103	8	Duplan Silk pf	20	112	112	112	..
135¼	86⅝	3.60†	du Pont de Nem	1000	126⅛	125½	126¼	126⅛
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
161	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	1500	157¼	156½	157¼	156
29	16⅜	1†	Eaton Mfg	1600	28½	27¾	27¾	27⅝
7¾	3¼	..	Elfingon Schild	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
33½	19⅜	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	5500	31⅜	30⅞	30⅝	31
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	113½	113½	113½	112
10⅝	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	2700	10⅜	9⅞	10	10⅛
8⅜	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	350	6½	6½	6½	6½
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	5⅛	4⅞	5	4⅞
28	2½	..	Elec Pw&L 6% pf	1700	23½	21½	21½	22
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1000	24½	23½	24	23⅞
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	47¾	47	47	47½
41	14	..	Engineers PS ww	200	35	35	35	34¾
42	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	400	41	39	41	39
41½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	100	37	37	37	36
7⅜	4½	..	Equitable Off Bldg	700	6	5⅜	6	6⅛
14	7½	..	Erie RR	500	11½	11½	11½	11¼
13½	6⅝	..	Kan C South pf	100	10½	10½	10½	..
22⅝	15¾	.80	Kaufmann D St	800	18¼	18⅛	18½	18
32⅝	15¾	.90b	Kayser (J) & Co	3100	22¼	21½	21½	22
24⅜	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	400	23¼	23	23¼	24
22⅜	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	300	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21⅝
18¼	10¼	.80	Kelvinator Corp	3300	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
9⅝	6⅜	..	Kendall Co pf	30	90	90	90	..
26⅛	13¾	.40	Kennecott Cop	9300	25½	25⅛	25⅜	24⅞
19	10	..	Kimberly Clark	100	17½	17½	17½	16½
38	23	..	Kinney pf	10	30	30	30	..
74	42	..	Kresge D S pf	70	74	72	74	..
27¼	19¾	1	Kresge	1100	28⅜	26⅛	26¼	26½
69½	56⅛	1†	Kress Co	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
32½	22¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	200	28	28	28	27¾
46	19¼	5	Laclede Gas pf	10	40½	40½	40½	..
28½	22¼	2	Lambert	1500	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
12⅞	8½	.50	Lee Rubber	200	9¼	9¼	9½	9¾
17⅜	10⅞	1½	Lehn & Fink	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3¼	1½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	300	2½	2½	2½	2¼

Business and Industry

Heavy Industries Gain and Rising Pay Rolls Create Optimism

Commerce and Finance

President Asks Business to Keep House in Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — President Roosevelt uttered today what was in effect a challenge to business to put, and keep, its house in order.

The President coupled his challenge with the promise that no new codes, NRA, or federal intervention would be forthcoming until it was seen what business could do to meet the problem of the "chiselers."

Mr. Roosevelt made this comment at his press conference today, just prior to starting out on a momentous trip across the country. His discussion covered practically all recent aspects of the New Deal. Furthermore, his discussion of the NRA indirectly answered critics including Senator William King (D) of Utah who have pointed out that the recovery administration still shelters some 3000 federal employees although its functions are practically over. It will not be long, said Mr. Roosevelt, before the number is reduced to 2000, perhaps less.

President Optimistic

Mr. Roosevelt asked business to rid itself of the unfair practices, the chiselers, the sweat shops and the employers of child labor against which the original NRA codes were directed.

Optimism was mingled with his comments, for he said the investigations of the NRA field workers, now making surveys over the country, showed that many of the big industries—perhaps most—had maintained the original codes on a voluntary basis.

Mr. Roosevelt's comment coincided with the first public statement made yesterday by Donald Richberg, former NRA head, admitting he had been mistaken in forecasting "chaos" when the Supreme Court ruled out NRA. Mr. Richberg said business had maintained codes on a voluntary basis, so that the disturbance he anticipated had not arisen.

Mr. Roosevelt's real drive was against the "chiseler." Now as before, he declared, 90 per cent of business favors the extirpation of anti-social practices. He made it clear that he did not care whether it was by mandatory or voluntary regulation that the "chiseler" was kept under control. His only concern was in maintaining that control.

'Chiselers' in All Trades

Though most of the major industries were maintaining code standards, some were shown to have broken down, Mr. Roosevelt explained, and there were "chiselers" in all. Some industries had held their lines extraordinarily well.

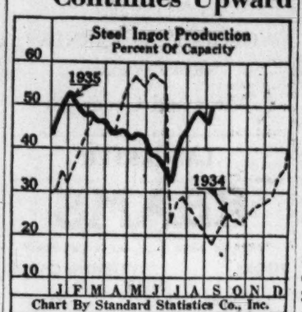
Answering criticisms of the large numbers of employees still in the supposedly skeletonized NRA, the President said it was felt to be necessary to get an actual check of conditions. The survey would serve as the basis of discussion as to what, if anything, should be done to meet employment conditions inimical to the business life of the country—child labor, long hours, low wages, refusal to bargain collectively or to follow fair trade practices.

Ninety per cent of business does not want conditions which require men and women to work 72 hours, or receive $4 to $6 weekly pay, he said; but organized business is faced with a minority who seek advantages by such undercutting. The Administration has no specific idea about reviving NRA, he said. It would be guided by what business itself does to meet these conditions.

Above all, if industry itself can eliminate unfair practices and chiselers there is no need for new legislation.

But if business lines break down, then Mr. Roosevelt feels something should be done.

Steel Output Trend Continues Upward



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS SHOWN in the accompanying chart, the trend of steel production, as well as its actual level, continues to compare very favorably with that of a year ago.

Commercial Banks Lend Farmers Sum Of $1,306,455,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Agricultural loans made by commercial banks totaled $1,306,455,000 on Dec. 31, 1934, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Of the total, loans secured by farm real estate equaled $498,842,000; unsecured loans and loans secured by personal property, $807,613,000.

The loans secured by farm real estate were 38.2 per cent of the total; 8 per cent or $104,152,000 of all loans were secured by livestock only; 12.2 per cent or $159,785,000 by crops and equipment, or by livestock, crops and equipment; 11.1 per cent or $144,845,000 by warehouse receipts; 4 per cent or $52,491,000 by other collateral; 26.5 per cent or $346,339,000 were unsecured.

Banks in North Central States as a group held 37.9 per cent of all agricultural loans; banks in the New England States only 2.3 per cent. The largest amount of loans by states was in California, or 12.4 per cent of the total; followed by Texas, Iowa and Illinois.

Agricultural loans were only 9 per cent of total loans of commercial banks on Dec. 31, 1934. The highest ratio of agricultural loans to total loans was 39.1 per cent, in the Mountain States; the next highest in the West North Central States. In the East and West South Central States, about 25 per cent of the loans of commercial banks were agricultural loans.

Banks in the New England and Middle Atlantic States held 52 per cent of the total commercial bank loans, but only 2.4 and 1.7 per cent, respectively, of this volume represented agricultural loans.

Figures are based upon reports by more than 99 per cent of the commercial banks in the United States.

Commercial Deposits Are 98 P. C. Insured

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation says that more than 99½ per cent of insured banks which had a choice elected to retain federal deposit insurance.

State banks not members of the Federal Reserve System were given until Sept. 23 to withdraw from the insurance corporation if they desired. Only 34 out of 7750 did so.

National banks and state banks that are members of the Reserve System were automatically made members of the insurance corporation, Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the corporation said:

"Deposit insurance is now permanent. Over 14,160 banks, holding more than 98 per cent of the deposits in the nation's licensed commercial banks, are insured."

Demand for Wool Continues Strong And Stocks Shrink

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The demand for wool has continued at an almost unbelievable rate, in view of the heavy consumption which has been in evidence commencing with last October.

Sales reported for last week were an even 8,000,000 pounds, to which one would have to add, probably, 3,000,000 pounds more for the unreported sales.

Stocks left in the hands of dealers and growers are calculated at about 100,000,000 pounds, or scarcely two months' supply, at the current rate of consumption.

Of the total, it is estimated that only about 15,000,000 pounds, or hardly 5 per cent, of the domestic clip is left in the hands of the producers.

Foreign Markets

There has been more or less wool bought out of the held-over stocks in Montevideo and Buenos Aires. In the former market, there have been purchases of IIs or high quarter-bloods at about 22 cents cost and freight, Boston, and of IVs at about 16 cents, cost and freight basis, in bond.

Some standard 5s have been bought in Argentina at about 13½ to 14 cents, cost and freight, in bond, Boston.

Fairly large importations of foreign wool this coming season seem inevitable.

The mills generally are marking up the prices on their spring goods, which are now 15 to 20 cents a yard higher than at the opening of the season, and the prospects are that prices for the finished goods—and consequently for clothing will go even higher.

Yarns and Tops Up

Spinners and combers likewise have been able to obtain advances again on their yarns and tops and are now almost up to a parity with the price of the raw wool.

An interesting development in the piece goods market last week was the offering through the house of Mitsui & Co. of a substantial line of medium and tropical weight worsted goods in Japan. This offering has given the piecegoods trade food for thought, especially as observers report that the goods are "well-made, well-styled, and in conservative colors and patterns," besides which they are said to be 10 to 15 per cent under the prices for comparable fabrics made in this country.

The tensest position in the market is in the medium wools of quarter and three eighths quality, which have been used both for men's and women's wear lines this season. Bright combing wools of this type have brought 34@35 cents.

Wools suited to the woolen mill requirements are very firm and average B scoureds have been sold at 70@71 cents the last few days, with the tendency upward.

Wool byproducts are in fair demand and very firm, best white fine noils being held at 60 cents by many holders.

Mohair is well cleared in Texas, on the basis of 50 and 60 cents for adult and kid hair, respectively.

Power Output Near Its All-Time Peak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Sept. 25

FURTHER widening of the margin of power output this year over last is shown in today's report of the Edison Electric Institute that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 21, was 1,851,541,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 13.5 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

This was also the second highest output for any week ever reported, having been exceeded only in the winter of 1929 in the week ending Dec. 21.

Officials Welcome Impressive News Of Business Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Reports of recent progress toward recovery lead to the definite conclusion that business has not suffered because of the end of the NRA.

A series of signs that recovery has not been retarded but has moved forward at an accelerated pace give evidence to this conclusion.

Most impressive news is brought to the capital by the Federal Reserve Advisory Council, made up of 12 bankers who are in daily contact with industry and who have not, in the past, hesitated to criticize Administration moves. These advisors reported to the Federal Reserve Board at its meeting yesterday that the economic outlook at present is considerably brighter than it has been for a long time and that there is much more confidence in future undertakings.

NRA End Not Harmful

Eschewing graphs and statistics, they talked from personal observations. Administration officials came away from the meeting cheered by stories of increased production, rising prices, restoration of profits and increased employment.

These optimistic reports indicated that those who predicted dire results at the time the NRA was abandoned by Supreme Court decree at the end of May were mistaken. Some of them, including Donald R. Richberg, former chairman of the National Recovery Board, now admit that their predictions were wrong. For one thing, there has been no general let-down of NRA wage and hour standards. Although many minor infractions of agreements are being reported they have not become general enough to have any material effect on the employment picture.

On the other hand, anti-Administration spokesmen are saying that business, freed from NRA shackles, is now going forward toward recovery in a manner that it would have done without the NRA. The recent improvement, they feel, is the result of the long-looked-for replacement of machinery and heavy goods, postponed during the depression years.

Two government agencies corroborated with statistics the bankers' reports of recent improvement. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, made public figures showing that in August, the second full month after abandonment of the NRA, there was a net increase of 155,000 workers and a net increase in weekly pay rolls of $8,000,000. The increases in jobs and pay rolls from July to August this year were greater than in any comparable period since 1922, with the exception of 1933 when the first NRA codes were beginning to show results.

Pickup in Durable Industries

Especially pleasing to Administration officials was continued pickup in the durable industries in which employment increased more than 13 per cent during the month. Employment in the durable goods industries now stands at 79.4 per cent of the 1923-25 average.

The second governmental agency issuing an optimistic report was the Federal Housing Administration which announced that financial institutions throughout the country last week did the largest single week's business in modernization and repair loans and in home mortgages since the FHA was organized.

The brightest outlook in the industrial picture as presented to the Federal Reserve Board appeared in the steel, automobile and residential construction industries.

Kennedy Says Rise In Stocks Warranted

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, sailing for Europe today on his retirement as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, expressed the opinion that the recent bull market in Wall Street had been based on solid business improvement.

In answer to a question about upturn of the past few months, Kennedy said in an interview:

"Business conditions certainly warrented a rise, and the improvement in securities is not just coming out of a clear sky."

Concerning the commission's new job of enforcing the securities act, the former chairman said:

"I haven't been out long enough to make any prophecies, but I am sure the crowd down there can handle it all right."

Rubber Tire Shipments In July Gain 31 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Rubber-tire shipments during July totaled 5,447,108 units, an increase of 27.8 per cent over June, and 31 per cent higher than July shipments in 1934, according to announcement by the Rubber Manufacturers Association.

Production of rubber tires in July amounted to 3,531,834, a decrease of approximately 9.7 per cent from June, but an increase of 4.3 per cent, compared with July, 1934.

Stocks of tires in the hands of manufacturers on July 31 were 8,849,503, a decrease of 17.7 per cent compared with June 30, and of 6.2 per cent, compared with July 31, 1934.

Chickens Top All Other Delaware Crops in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 25—Chickens topped all other farm crops in Delaware in 1934, bringing farmers $3,230,000 in revenue, according to a survey of the State's agriculture just made.

The low price of feed has made chicken raising more profitable in Delaware than it has been for 10 or 15 years, the survey showed, and more farmers are in the business than ever before.

Utility Heads and SEC Meet To Clarify 1935 Holding Act

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Two events of importance for the utility industry this week mark the preliminary efforts of both the industry and the Securities and Exchange Commission to clarify somewhat the uncertainties attendant on the passage of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Today 11 high utility officials or their representatives will meet with Mr. James M. Landis and other members of the Commission to discuss the new registration requirements.

On Friday, hearings will begin at Baltimore on the so-called "constitutionality" case instituted by the Edison Electric Institute as the opening test of the new law. The former of these events has been initiated by the Commission, the latter by the industry.

Efficient Forms Sought

The purpose of the SEC in requesting today's conference is to discuss preliminary registration forms and regulations. Under the new law holding companies must register with the Commission between Oct. 1 and Dec. 1, or be subject to $200,000 fine. The Commission has yet to draw up the forms, but has forwarded to the invited executives tentative forms which it is intended to discuss today. It is hoped that by this means simplified registration forms can be devised which will cause the minimum of expense and trouble to the industry. This would also be of considerable value to the Commission, which faces an immense task in going through the filing statements expected. To do this the Commission must expand its staff, and is expected to have difficulty in finding adequately trained men. Moreover, by a certain twist in the law, companies applying for exemption automatically obtain it until and unless the Commission denies the exemption.

It is also considered probable here that the Commission wishes to ease some of the tension which has developed since the law was suddenly passed in the last moments of the congressional session. The Commission not only wants to avoid the delays with which regulation of the securities markets began, but it also faces a body of far more determined and stubborn men than it faced in inaugurating regulation of the securities markets. Utility executives have been under political pressure longer than security dealers and brokers and are obviously facing regulation with far more of a fighting spirit than did stock exchange officials, security dealers, and stock brokers.

To Iron Out Doubts

Unofficial "parleys" have already been held between SEC commissioners and utility executives but today's conference will have tangible material for discussion. In its letter the SEC stated "The Commission is anxious to obtain the reactions of members of the industry before making these rules effective." Those asked to attend represent various companies, and can be expected to pass on the rules from a considerable diversity of viewpoint.

At the hearings which begin Friday in Baltimore, John W. Davis, Democratic presidential nominee in 1924, will attack the law's constitutionality for the Edison Electric Institute. The industry determined almost immediately after the passage of the law to test it and resolve some of its uncertainties, but was at first uncertain as to how to put it to the test before the Oct. 1-Dec. 1 registration requirements went into effect.

The present case offers an opportune accident. American States Public Service Company, a holding company which would almost obviously be slated for dissolution in 1938, is now in reorganization under the federal bankruptcy law. The present reorganization plan not only is in conflict with certain terms of the new law, but if put into effect now would have to be taken apart again in 1938.

To Be Tested in Courts

Many surprises are likely to result in coming months from the new legislation as it begins to jell in the form of administrative rules and regulations, and to be tested vigorously in the courts. Utility men point out numerous contradictions in the law, the second part of which in particular, the "Federal Power Act," is subject to quite conflicting interpretations.

An outstanding example is the question of interstate power connections. Before the law was signed two Connecticut power companies cut their lines to New York and Massachusetts to avoid coming under the new law. Some observers believe, however, that the Federal Power Commission can within the present wording of the law force these companies to re-connect. Great was the surprise in the industry, therefore, when Niagara Hudson Power System, which operates almost exclusively in New York State, recently dismantled its connection with the New England Power Association. It is generally expected that the Federal Power Commission will immediately, "go after" the company to force them to re-connect. On the other hand it is felt that the Niagara Hudson lawyers undoubtedly combed the law carefully before the company acted.

Inter-Connections Problem

This action may therefore become the basis for another weighty legal battle in which Title II, the Federal Power Act, will be tested as Title I, which pertains to holding companies, may be tested at Baltimore. To the utilities the matter of inter-connections is of the utmost importance. They claim that Title II, in nominally establishing a federal control over an insignificant volume of interstate power sales, grossing about $4,000,000 a year, will actually be used to extend the drastic control powers of the Federal Power Commission over the entire operating part of the industry. It was this view which led the Connecticut companies to cut their connection in spite of the economies involved. The action of Niagara Hudson is even more significant, for it had been generally assumed that this system, due to its almost complete limitation to New York State, would be exempt. Its recent action therefore is an evident sacrifice to make doubly sure of avoiding federal control. The industry is even more reluctant to come under the Federal Power Commission, which it believes to be hopelessly "prejudiced," than to come under the Securities and Exchange Commission.

May Stop Rate Cuts

Another surprising result of the law may appear in the volume of public utility construction in the near future. While an immense volume of financing is expected to be prevented by the uncertainties of Title I, the rearrangements of properties and the severing of connections may, it is thought, necessitate some new construction even where surplus facilities now appear.

On the other hand many utility men are convinced that the public is likely to get an unpleasant surprise in the next few years when the steady downward reduction of rates, which has characterized the whole history of the unregulated industry, will come to a stop as a result of the new controls. It is predicted that average electric rates will tend to freeze as railroad rates have done under regulation. It is asserted that economic simplification of holding company structures, taking advantage of present low interest rates, was proceeding and would have proceeded much further, had the law not been passed, and it is claimed that the forced simplification of Section 11 (the "death clause") will be drastically unecomonical.

Fortnight's Import Of Gold $150,000,000

CHERBOURG, France, Sept. 25 (AP)—Shipments of gold valued at 255,000,000 francs (about $16,830,000) were placed today on two ships sailing for New York.

The Majestic took 190,000,000 francs and the Columbus, 65,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—While war fears and unsettled economic conditions channeled millions of European gold into America's already brimming reservoir, Treasury officials said they were standing unperturbedly on their offer to buy every ounce coming this way.

More than $150,000,000 worth of the metal has been engaged for shipment to America within the last fortnight.

All of it, as quickly as received, will be added to the treasury's stock of $9,246,000,000—an amount which constitutes 45 per cent of the world's visible monetary supply as calculated by the Federal Reserve Board from the published holdings of central banks and governments.

Price Bros. Operating Net For Year Shows Decrease

MONTREAL, Sept. 25 (AP)—Operating profits of $681,952 for Price Brothers and Company, Ltd., during the year ended March 31, last, compared with $1,007,547 the previous year, is shown in a report to creditors, including bondholders and shareholders, released by Gordon W. Scott, trustee in bankruptcy.

To the operating profit there is added dividends received at $51,406, and miscellaneous revenue at $5129, making total of $738,487. Deduction of bank loan interest at $137,267; miscellaneous interest at $2277 and bad debt provision at $43,393 left a balance of $555,549.

During the period ended March 31, 1934, production of newsprint by the company amounted to approximately 160,000 tons and during the next 12 months increased to approximately 210,000 tons.

Utility Would Bar N. Y. Referendum On Power Plant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 — A court decision is pending today in the first of the taxpayer suits which the Consolidated Gas Company has brought against the City of New York to prevent a referendum in November on a municipal power plant to force down the rates of the utility monopoly by public competition.

With Joseph M. Proskauer, counsel for the utility, arguing for the plaintiff, Edward J. Tierney, assistant treasurer of the New York Edison Company, Supreme Court Justice Edward S. Dore was asked yesterday to restrain the board of elections from putting the referendum question on the ballot. The attack was based on what Mr. Proskauer termed the "mushroom financing" of the project, declaring that the failure of the local law authorizing the referendum to specify how the plant was to be financed was contrary to the requirements of the state law.

"This is a fantastic proposition of which the essence is a plan to finance the plant by revenue bonds, the owners of which have to gamble on whether or not the project will be successful," he said.

"I say it is a cheat on the voters of the city to ask them to vote on a project whose salaried officers may receive as much as $100,000 a year, or who may be removed or not removed by no one knows whom."

The city was represented by Joseph L. Weiner, assistant corporation counsel, who argued that this was the "case of a dissatisfied public utility trying to prevent a referendum from taking place." There would be plenty of time after the referendum, he said, for suits to prevent improper expenditures by allegedly illegal acts, since the intent of the law was plain that financing details were to be left to the discretion of suitable authorities.

"What other safeguard is necessary," he asked, "than the submission of the plan to the highest body in the city, the board of aldermen?"

Meanwhile an analysis of the depression-period earnings of the five electricity companies serving the city and for which the Consolidated Gas is the parent concern, published today by Commissioner of Accounts Paul Blanshard, showed that these has netted an average of 11.4 per cent on capital stock.

The figures, contrasting sharply with the deficit-burdened operating sheets of most industrial corporations for the period give total earnings of almost $220,000,000 and a dividend pay-off of almost $195,000,000, with surpluses hoisted to $152,189,256, or $6,983,406 above the 1930 figure.

The World's Business

Sacrificing Profits in War

AMERICAN businessmen are vitally interested in the establishment of the Munitions Board. This new instrumentality is no alphabetical child of the New Deal. It is an expression of America's desire to stay neutral in a foreign conflict. The best means to that end, according to the people, is to prevent the building up of a commercial stake in bloodletting. Therefore, before adjourning, Congress passed the neutrality law instructing the President, on the outbreak of a foreign war, to embargo "arms, ammunition, or implements of war." The Munitions Board is set up to list and license the manufacturers of these goods.

The law, however, has raised two, if not more, conundrums. One is: When is a war really a war for purposes of the act? The other is: What are implements of war? Both are left for solution to the President, as if he hadn't enough responsibilities as it is. If Italy were to go to war, she would doubtless refuse to dignify it by that name, but would call it a colonial punitive expedition, or something of that sort. In such circumstances the President would no doubt follow the lead of the European sanctionists. If they started action, he would presumably proclaim the existence of a war. This conundrum is easier to answer than the second. How Mr. Roosevelt is going to define "implements of war" is much less easy to guess.

Implements of war may mean everything. Those whose memories can stretch back to the steady extension of the contraband lists of the belligerents in the World War will appreciate that. The belligerents were on commonsense ground. Most commodities nowadays enter into the category of implements of war. They either feed the guns or the men behind them. He would be an expert wordspinner who would distinguish between the two. A ban on the export of shells but not on the trucks that carry them to the firing line is, for instance, merely begging the question. This also applies to any distinction between ammunition and cotton. No commodity is more valuable for war purposes than cotton. And so one could go on almost ad infinitum.

Yet, it is now announced, manufacturers to be listed by the Munitions Board are limited to those who deal in actual fighting weapons. This is as much as the State Department could do at first. The extension of the list will probably await the declaration of war—or the presidential proclamation that a state of war exists. And yet the United States, in the absence of it, *is already building up that commercial stake in war which, because it is the road to American entanglement in war, is held to be reason for the neutrality act.* For a month this page has been recording the steady march of economic involvement.

There are those who think the embargo method mistaken. I listened the other evening to a very plausible radio attack on it by Admiral Sims. He doubted its effectiveness. Perhaps he had in mind the precedent of the Jefferson embargo.

No man labored more earnestly than Jefferson to keep the United States out of the Napoleonic wars. But Napolean and the British took equal liberties with American neutrality. It was with Great Britain, as the dominant sea power, that the President had the most trouble. The British insisted on the right to search American vessels for deserters. They impressed American seamen. They declared an absolute blockade of all European ports from which British ships were excluded. This would have placed American ships in danger of seizure as well as search. Therefore Jefferson asked Congress to declare an embargo on all American commerce. He believed that it was better to keep American vessels at home than to send them out with the certainty of capture. This embargo, says Latane, raised a storm of opposition in seafaring New England. Ship owners, unwilling to see their vessels rot in port, assumed the hazard of sending them to sea, for the profits of a successful voyage were very great. Napoleon, seizing upon the domestic embargo, became emboldened to capture American ships found in Napoleon-controlled waters. British conduct, however, continued to be the more provoking.

The embargo was laid down in 1807. Next year came the Presidential election. Madison, Jefferson's choice for the succession, was elected on a "he kept us out of war" platform, reminding one of the 1916 election. But the embargo policy had severed New England from the Jeffersonians. Opposition to it continued to grow even among the nonseafarers, who found that the severance of commercial ties pinched them, too. The difficulty of "waging neutrality" created constant trouble till the United States in utter desperation, declared war on Great Britain in 1812—in defense of its neutral rights to trade unmolested.

Jefferson's efforts to remain neutral and at the same time at peace had been defeated by two circumstances. One was the dependence of the young republic on foreign trade. The other was the desire for profits. Today the United States is not essentially, as it then was, a foreign trade system. It is better equipped to remain aloof. And yet, as the pamphlet issued by the Foreign Policy Association called "War Tomorrow; Will We Keep Out?" says,

> "Above all, war profits would benefit all of us, directly or indirectly, as they did in 1915 and 1916. Business needs stimulation. More than 10,000,000 men are unemployed. A war would bring prosperity. It would open factories and create jobs. It would raise wages and increase profits for farmers, factory-owners, shop-keepers, investors. Would we—you and I—be able to resist war profits? To accept them means war."

It is the same issue today as it was 150 years ago. An embargo, in Admiral Sims's opinion, would not restrain the effort to cash in on a war. In fact, he seemed to doubt whether there could be any restraint. His suggestion is that the United States should withhold all diplomatic protection from commerce. This means that if individual Americans cannot swallow their urge to make profits out of nations preparing for war, corporate America should swallow its pride when the belligerents take action against individual Americans engaged in trade on the high seas. This was too bitter a pill to swallow 150 years ago. Will it turn out to be so today? But it is the second best insurance of peace after what the FPA pamphlet calls a joining with other nations "in an intelligent and determined effort to eliminate the causes of war.

H. B. E.

General Classified

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WANTED—For about 1 year, dead storage for automobile in private garage. Phone Belmont 3013 (Belmont, Mass.).

HELP WANTED

MAN and wife, or woman; good cook, general housework; 3 in family; good home; low wages. Doylestown, Pa. Box X-49, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

PERSON to take complete charge of office, one who understands double-entry bookkeeping and collections; Christian Scientist preferred. Write X-51, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Night man for restaurant located on highway about 65 miles out of New York; must be willing, industrious and able to do counter work and short order cooking; please state age. Box B-31, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive home overlooking Fenway; quiet, homelike atmosphere; loving care if needed. Circle 6335.

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Rd., Wallingford, Pa. Philadelphia suburb—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving experienced care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1011.

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COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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MADEMOISELLE CAVALLO
Distinctive hats at moderate prices.
Remodeling 3 Norway Street, Boston.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers, china and furniture packed for shipment and storage, all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Proprietor
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COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
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"The Peace and Security of Home"
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Open Year Round Tel. 2015 Reasonable

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Fall and Winter

We own a large, beautiful old house which we have equipped with every modern convenience. Open fires, steam heat, private baths, twin beds. We serve well balanced, abundant meals, well cooked and attractively served. Our house faces the common and to the west we have an extended view. We are off the highway. The quiet, refined atmosphere of the whole place appeals to the kind of people who are our guests. Rates low considering quality, viz. $3.50 per day and up.

DONALD MACNAUGHTON
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WOLLASTON, MASS.—Comfortable home for elderly paying guests in private family; references required. 265 Fayette St. or write Box 135, Quincy, Mass.

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WM. MORSE PIANO TUNING CO.
All pianos tuned. Expertly repaired.
225 West 80th St., N. Y. C. Endicott 2-8455

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PRINTING of every description; estimates and samples cheerfully furnished; also sales books, engraving, typewriter ribbons and carbon paper.
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DESIRABLE suburban homes in the Oranges; price to meet prevailing conditions; select rentals. MRS. BOYKIN, 3 Lincoln St., East Orange, N. J. OR. 3-8422, Evenings SO. 2-7690.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
For rent, furnished, fine old Cambridge house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, oil heat, 2-car garage, excellent location.
Dudley & Berland Tel. TRO. 2412

SAVE time and effort; be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRkland 7827.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 61 Park St.—Two connecting rooms, bath; large room 2nd floor; fine piazza; excellent meals. LONgwood 8669.

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1126 Boylston Street
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Fenway Club

for Women
Matron and Maid Service

Desirable furnished rooms. Kitchen and cooking privileges. Telephone service.

Rents by day, week or month.

Apply at Club Office, 4th floor.
Mrs. Colburn. Kenmore 1902

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated

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OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
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Rooms in select homes, $5.00 up; apartments and houses, furnished and unfurnished, 611 W. 114th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

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BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3—Nice, airy rooms overlooking church park; single, double; permanent, transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON—Large assortment of rooms for permanent guests; $5 a week and up; Christian Scientists preferred; transients, $1 per day per person. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St.

BOSTON—Exceptionally pleasant rooms and proportionately reasonable rates. Also small apts. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

BOSTON—Warm, clean, quiet, homelike rooms; free parking. 100 Gainsboro St., Suite 3. Comm. 8687.

BOSTON, 137 Bay State Road—Water side, large, airy rooms, one with private bath. MRS. GEO. H. YEAMES.

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NEW YORK CITY, 333 Central Park West (93rd St.), Apt. 112—Gentleman, permanent, breakfast; 9th Ave. subway; 6th, 9th elevated.

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ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS MAN desires room, breakfast; adult private family; better location midtown; highest references. Write Box W-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Twelve years last position; best references. Tel. Hyd 2367-W (between 6-8 p. m.) Hyde Park, Mass.

EXPERIENCED organist-accompanist, familiar Christian Science services; permanent or substitute; N. J. or metropolitan area preferred. Phone 229-M, Princeton, N. J.

vefit--FwSESE HTHT RARA DODO LILIUNN

GARDENER, exp. all branches horticulture, desires sit., capable of managing men; excellent refs.; Scotch, age 32. Box T-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man desires place as companion to Christian Science gentleman; competent to care for one needing attention, or travel; drives car. R-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CAPABLE German-American wishes position as companion in pleasant home in New York City; light housekeeping; good cook. Topping 3-1167, N. Y. C.

ENGLISH trained, working housekeeper; refined, competent, cheerful, gentlewoman; exc. ref. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

ENGLISH-BORN gentlewoman (48), seeks position for fall and winter as companion, or charge of child; excellent references. V-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

Kents Restaurant
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVENUE
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
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Established 1903

PEIKIN APPAREL Inc.
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It costs little to be smart at Peikins
FUR COATS • TRIMMED CLOTH COATS
SPORT COATS AND DRESSES

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Orange 4-9683 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

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All work done here in our own plant.
484 Main Street Orange 3-1141-1142

Lantz Beauty Service
All Operations, **35c**
Given in a quiet, pleasant atmosphere.
200 Springdale Ave., nr. No. Grove St.
ORANGE 5-0867

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

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INTERIOR DECORATORS
CUSTOM-BUILT UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers and Draperies made to order.
Furniture Repairing
405 MAIN STREET OR. 5-3270

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest, Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

Frank G. Maugers MARKET
Our Meat Is Good
We Invite Your Patronage
460A Central Ave. Or. 3-5153

Dorothy B. Strebinger
(Professional Dancer)
Classical, Tap, and Musical Comedy
DANCING
Studio at 585 Main Street
Classes Forming Week of October 7th.
For Information Call Bigelow 3-6174.

Frank G. Currid Co.
Awnings Taken Down,
Stored and Repaired
Manufacturers of Window Shades and Venetian Blinds
42 Central Ave. Or. 3-9359

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For QUALITY LAUNDRY SERVICE
PHONE EL 2-7205
Leonard Laundry Co. Inc.
14 BUTLER STREET ELIZABETH, N. J.

ORGEL'S Inc.
Quality Coal and Service
KOPPERS COKE
PHONE EL 2-3210
76 Sterling Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

Telephone ELIZABETH 2-5877
The Henry Cook Printshop
Printing and Service
Since 1863
1160 Elizabeth Avenue Elizabeth, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD

EDITH KERR
Light Weight Woolen Frocks
for Early Autumn Wear
$8.95-$22.50

HACKENSACK

WILLNER'S CORSET and GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.
171 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-1405

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Columbia Trust Company
Hoboken, N. J.
Interest Paid on Savings deposited on or before the 10th business day of next month.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

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JERSEY CITY

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18 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-2342-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer St. Tel. Bergen 3-2426

Dekimpe's Floral Shop
Telegraph Delivery Service
285 Central Ave. Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-0924

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City N. J.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM GEIGER Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

KEARNY

John D. Crane & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
241 KEARNY AVENUE
KEARNY, N. J.
Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS INC.
Baker's Unsweetened Cooking Chocolate, ½ lb. package 15c
Monarch Red Raspberries, 2 cans 25c
Monarch Strawberries, 2 cans 25c
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

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Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO RADIO RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4358

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The **Wedgwood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
Robertson's Orange Marmalade, 4 for $1.00
Dromedary Grapefruit Juice, 10 for $1.00
Whole Peeled Apricots, lge. can, 4 for $1.00
Cloudy Ammonia, lge. bottles, 6 for $1.00
White Eagle Soap Chips, 2½ lb. pkg. 21c
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phone Montclair 3-0220-1

WANT TO BE SMART?
We have the smartest Fall Curtains and Draperies, to say nothing of those smart new patterns in Dress Goods. Also a full line of Blankets and Spreads. Corsets, Lingerie and Hosiery our specialty. Curtains and Draperies made to order.
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR INN
Quiet, Residential Inn
Opp. Christian Science church
Breakfasts—Dinners—Luncheons
Hillside Ave. at St. Luke's Pl.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. TEL. 2-2977

Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.
PHONE MONT. 2-0764

THE HOME ELECTRICAL SHOP
House Wiring—Appliances Fixtures—Radio
393 Bloomfield Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
GOODRICH TIRES
Socony-Vacuum Products
Mobilgas—Mobiloil—Lubrication
BLOOMFIELD AVE. and ORANGE RD.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Phone Mont. 2-0510

PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-1603
The Crane Corset Shop
Bertha M. Waggaman, Prop.
Distinctive Types for All Figures
24 So. Fullerton Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Formerly of 421 Bloomfield Avenue

For Quality Used Cars
Consult
PACKARD MONTCLAIR CO.
141 Glenridge Ave. Montclair 2-8040
Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Catherine
MILLINERY and DRESSES
Ph. Montclair 2-0555 S. Fullerton Ave.
Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

ORANGE

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Telephone Orange 3-1368
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ESTABLISHED 1868
LINDSLEY
Hardware
319 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8200
For Fall House Cleaning
MOPS, BROOMS, WAXES, POLISHES
STOVEPIPE, DAMPERS, ASH CANS

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
(Since 1908)
239-241 MAIN ST., ORANGE, N. J.

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

ATWATER KENT PHILCO
Village Radio Shop
Radio Retail and Service
7 Scotland Road Tel. 2-6050
R. C. A. VICTOR STROMBERG-CARLSON

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The **STATE TRUST** Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

PICKWICK DELICATESSEN
711 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-3660

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8362

Homestead Tea Room
Noted for its Home Cooking
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER
Regular Dinner - 85 cents
Special Dinner - 60 cents
515 Park Avenue Tel. Plfd. 6-9585

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Propr.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

HOME MADE
Candies and Ice Cream
MEYER'S
51 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

TRENTON

THE BELNAR PRESS
BETTER
PRINTING
124 FACTORY ST., TRENTON, N. J.
Tel. 8324

NIEMOND'S
DRESSES — BLOUSES
SKIRTS
ORA M. HAMMOND
139 E. STATE ST., TRENTON, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON (Continued)

W. J. DE LAMETER
Every Kind of
INSURANCE
28 West State Street
Trenton, N. J. Tel. 2-1806

TOWNSEN BAKERY
140 South Olden Avenue
MR. KEEVIL TEL. 4039

WESTFIELD

RED CROSS SHOES
NEE DELL SHOE
135 EAST BROAD STREET

GARWOOD COAL CO. Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone: Westfield 2-2102

RUGS
CUSTOM CLEANED
and Repaired
HAMRAH
125 Elm St. Tel. Westfield 2-0028
Next to Post Office

KIRK'S SERVICE STATION
WILLIAM KIRK, PROP.
TEXACO FIRE CHIEF
South Ave. and Palstead Ave.
All Lubrication Jobs Reduced
PHONE WESTFIELD 2-1435

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ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & COMPANY
THRIFT SALE
Wednesday, Sept. 25 to Friday, Oct. 4
Lowest prices, of course, but above all QUALITY in every department of the store!
Phone 5181 Allentown

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
737 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
Established 1865
625 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

THE FARMART
12TH AND CHEW STREETS
Greatest Food Show in the Lehigh Valley
The Farmart offers you good food supplies. We have a friendly group of Lehigh County Farmers, who co-operate to give you the best products of their farms.
THE FARMERS MARKET CO.

BETHLEHEM

30 Day Special—
Box Spring, Inner Spring Mattress and Pair of Pillows to Match, $33.75 Complete
GOODENOUGH'S
Tel. 812 534 Main Street

ERIE

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637 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE, ERIE, PA.
Featuring the
Miss Hollywood, Jr.
Frocks
Styles Worn by Movie Stars

HARRISBURG

The Well Dresser
CALLS
HAROLDS VALETERIA
3407 DERRY STREET Phone 8233

IT IS ALWAYS OPENING DAY AT
KOLBENSCHLAGS
410 N. THIRD STREET
Dresses, Hats and Coats
Moderate Prices

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG (Continued)

I. L. DOUGHERTY
Successor to
GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND AT STATE
Meat and Groceries

LANCASTER

REAM'S
INCORPORATED
"The big store with the little front"
BOOKS GREETING CARDS
GIFTS
LENDING LIBRARY GAMES
34 N. QUEEN STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

HARVEY P. LAMBIRTH
All Kinds of
INSURANCE
311 Walnut St., Philadelphia Lombard 0260
232 Sanford Road, Upper Darby, Pa.
Boulevard 3524

FANSLOW
Distinctive Sportswear
Stetson Hats for Women
11 E. Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PHILADELPHIA

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers.
Suburban Tea Room
47 and 49 North 17th Street
Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs, Creamery Butter, Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

EDITH W. DARLINGTON DRESSMAKER
5441 WALNUT ST.

C. W. VAN HORN
Funeral Director
2312 N. BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Mrs. Van Horn Rad. 2054

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ART'S
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving, Hair Dreing, Personality Hair Cutting.
Done by Experts.
62 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE

MILLINERY
Made to Order or Ready-to-Wear
FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
18 W. Chelton Avenue
12th Floor

PITTSBURGH

STORAGE & MOVING
Fire Proof Warehouse
HOEVELER WAREHOUSE CO.
750 MILLVALE AVE., MA 6000

READING

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 34 years Reading's most famous place to eat

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
READING ALLENTOWN

The Bon-Ton
Millinery
Ahead of Style
408 PENN STREET READING, PA.

Famous Reading Anthracite
"COAL"
Prices advance October 1
Place your order now
ELVIN A. ADAMS
Phones: Office 91819 - Home 92016
Temple, Pa.

SCRANTON

It's Safe to Save with Sears
"The World's Largest Store"
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
236 ADAMS AVENUE SCRANTON, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

NuBone CORSETS
NUBONE CORSET SHOP
405 SELECT BUILDING

Flowers
For Every Occasion
BESANÇON
329 JEFFERSON AVE.

COURSEN'S STORE
Fine Groceries
345 JEFFERSON AVENUE

MOFFITT'S
GOODYEAR SHOE REPAIR COMPANY
CITY CLEANERS
Whittemore's
Oil Paste Shoe Polish
140 North Washington, Scranton
4 William St., Pittston

SEWICKLEY

The LITTLE SHOP

Crepe and Wool Daytime Dresses for School Girls

SEWICKLEY MARKET
TEL. SEWICKLEY 1227
CORAOPOLIS MARKET
TEL. CORAOPOLIS 666

Telephone Your
GROCERY ORDER
and be sure to include
BURNETT'S
pure VANILLA

Anderson Automobile Company
Here It Is!
AEROTYPE ESSO
BROAD STREET
Tel. Sewickley 461

SWARTHMORE

WALTER H. LUFF
PLUMBING
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ROOFING

REAL ESTATE BAIR INSURANCE BROKER
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Daily Features

Accurate Sports Announcing Sought by Radio Companies

Radiocasting, approaching its fifteenth birthday and really in its stride as a major industry, is found to be taking stock of itself as it enters into its perhaps greatest era.

Encouraging signs have come to hand recently which indicate that radiocasters are making an intelligent study of their art to give listeners information and entertainment more accurately gauged to their intelligence.

As an instance of this study by radiocasters take the matter of sport radiocasting. Formerly radiocasters operated apparently on the rule of 12-year-old listener intelligence and designated routine, though expert, announcers to cover sport events. These announcers often did not have more than a layman's knowledge of the sport they were reporting. This perhaps suited those listeners who also did not know much about the sport and hence never questioned the accuracy of the accounts. But this practice did alienate listeners with an expert knowledge who groaned audibly at the gauche remarks of uniformed announcers.

Took Partial Stock

After the early awkward days radiocasters took partial stock of the situation regarding sports announcing. From this came the Ted Husings, the Don Wilsons and the John Tunises who gave listeners good coverage in some sports. In some cases the coverage was intense to the point of wearying listeners. Ted Husing, for instance, who earlier spilled an incredible number of words into the microphone when covering sports has apparently tapered off and is content with swift, accurate description gauged to the right moment.

The National Broadcasting Company, aware of listeners' complaints about inaccuracies in radiocast sport events, recently tried an unusual experiment. The network staged a short private boxing match. Three NBC announcers, expert at sports reporting, together with a Chicago sports writer, "broadcast" the event as if they were on the air. Instead the accounts were transferred onto records.

Later NBC officials compared the different accounts. Comparison disclosed the extent to which the various announcers were in agreement as to actually what took place.

One method which the network might adopt in the cause of good sports reporting would be to film a sporting event by slow-motion camera and at the same time record the broadcast. With the film and record of the verbal account, network officials would be able to judge accuracy as well as announcers' ability to co-ordinate speech with the action. From this method might be evolved a plan of sport reporting which would be a definite gain over present methods.

Though this Chicago trial still may not have produced the best results at least the network officials are headed in the right direction.

Developed a Policy

In the reporting of current events NBC has also developed a policy which is probably geared from newspaper technique. With the situation in Africa approaching a climax the NBC, instead of confusing the issue by allowing verbal reports by several commentators, has combined all African intelligence in a series of talks by Stanley High, veteran news reporter and commentator, five nights a week over the NBC-WEAF chain at 6:35 p. m. E. D. T.

Daily conferences are held by Mr. High and Foreign Policy Association officials, on African events. All the resources of the association, including reports from its representatives abroad, are placed at Mr. High's disposal. Combined with Mr. High's own background these reports strive to give as accurate a picture as possible of the diplomatic maneuvers at Geneva and their significance.

Tying together of all these strings of the news saves listeners' time and compliments their intelligence. This practice should set a new "high" for radio in listener opinion. A. D. H.

[A Wednesday radio comment feature]

Worth Knowing

LAST YEAR AMERICAN CAR OWNERS PAID OUT $270,000,000 IN TAXES ON THE PRICE OF THEIR CARS AND $750,000,000 IN TAXES ON GAS AND OIL!
TAXES
AUTOMOBILE OWNER

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE EXPENSIVE PASSENGER

In addition to the above taxes, this automobile-owning group paid $300,000,000 for licenses.

Ten Guesses

97

Check (√) Yes or No

1. If you are driving your car 60 miles an hour, are you traveling more than 60 feet a second? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is the following line an example of iambic meter: "As men who live at home"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is the following line an example of trochaic meter: "Curls and ringlets of her tresses"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is Friar Tuck a character in "Ivanhoe"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Does II John have more than one chapter? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Did Briand ever serve as President of France? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Does the Yukon River empty into the Bering Sea? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Did Moses appoint Joshua as his successor? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Does Russia supply most of the world's asbestos? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Does any state have a population of less than 100,000? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

In Lighter Vein

The Example

In a certain district in East Africa is a Resident Magistrate. When he is away a doctor acts for him.

Recently each agreed that he had broken the law by riding at night without a light. Both thought that the law would be vindicated if each appeared in court before the other.

The magistrate sat first and fined the doctor five pounds. When it was the doctor's turn to administer the law, he fined the magistrate 20 pounds.

The magistrate looked aghast, but the doctor justified his severity by emphasizing that an example was needed, since obviously the offense was becoming a common one: there had been a simil.r case that very day.—*Tit-Bits.*

The Reason

Two Negroes were boasting about the merits and qualifications of their respective motorcars, both typical worn, shabby old wrecks.

One of them said: "Dey's jus' one reason why An can't turn dis heah cab o' mine two hundred miles a houah."

"An' whut's dat reason?" asked the other.

"De distance is too long fo' de shawtness of de time," said the first. —*Wall Street Journal.*

Sounds Familiar

"Will you guarantee the upholstery of this car?" demanded the prospective purchaser.

"Madam," replied the salesman, with dignity, "the proof of the padding is in the seating."—*Montreal Star.*

Mr. Scroggins

Looking In on Boom

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MRS. SCROGGINS put her paw in her husband's arm and leaned toward him happily as they stepped along the walk on Boston Common which leads to the Scroggins garden. "Do you think we'll be able to find him?" she said.

Scroggins twirled his cane with skill. "I have no doubt of it, my dear," he said. "Boom is a man of his word. When he promised me that was where he would be, well, that *is* where he *will* be."

They arrived shortly at the garden, or rather, at the place where the garden was, for it was not the same garden on this late September morning as it had been on a morning in June, July, or August. There was a somewhat used look about the two stalks of corn. The beans were no longer there. The squash still trailed some of its robust glories, and the one cabbage was doing splendidly, swelling on its stalk as proudly as a ship in full sail. Of the flowers, there was a zinnia or two, a calendula, and an aster, also a gladiolus and a crimson phlox. They all stood forth gallantly and seemed to be holding their remaining color as in a cup. But it was impossible to look at the garden as a whole and not remember what it had been when the beans were at their best; when the rose and the larkspur had nodded happily at each other; and when John Boom, the genial toad second assistant gardener, was lurking busily in the shade of a dewy leaf.

Mrs. Scroggins looked eagerly at everything. Since the purpose of the visit, however, was to look for, rather than at, she soon came down to the business of the day.

"Where is the stone?" she said. Her husband poked here and there under the stalks of the plants. "I don't see it yet," he said, but kept poking with diligence. His cane struck a rock. Scroggins leaned over, brushed aside some leaves and then straightened himself "I've found it," he said. Mrs. Scroggins hurried to his side.

"Do you think you can move it?" she said.

Her husband knelt down, put his cane under the rock as a lever and pried hard. The rock stirred. "I'm getting it," he said; and gave a push downward on the cane with

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Scroggins Pried and Pried

all his strength. The tip of the cane slipped. Scroggins lost his balance and fell face foremost in the leaves. Mrs. Scroggins helped him to his feet.

"Let's do it together," she said.

Her husband put the top of the cane under the rock. They pushed against the cane with all their might. The rock rolled aside.

"Careful, don't disturb him!" said Mrs. Scroggins, as they knelt down by the hole from which the rock had been rolled.

They gazed into the hole with the greatest excitement.

"There he is," said Scroggins.

Mrs. Scroggins smiled. "Sure enough," she said.

They gazed and peered, peered and gazed. "Doesn't he make a cozy place for himself," said Mrs. Scroggins. Her husband nodded. "Leave it to Boom," he said.

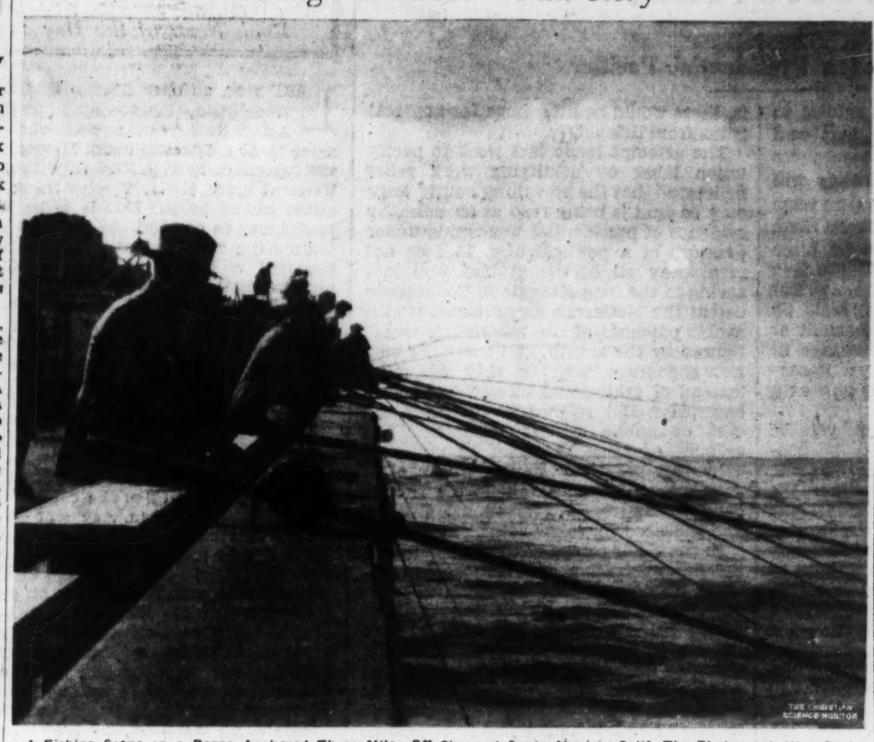
For it was indeed their gardening friend, all neatly tucked into a little burrow he had made for himself under the stone. He was fast asleep, a pleasant thing always for a toad.

Scroggins stood up. "How about calling the other Commoners?" he said.

Mrs. Scroggins smiled. "No, I wouldn't do that," she said. "Boom was very nice to tell us where and how he plans to spend the winter. I think I'd let him rest." Scroggins put his high hat forward on his brow; twirled his cane and hurrumped. After some few minutes, he nodded. "You're right," he said. And they put the rock carefully back into place and tiptoed away.

"It's nice to have looked in on Boom," said Mr. Scroggins on the way home. Mrs. Scroggins pressed his arm appreciatively.

Enough Lines for a Fish Story



A Fishing Scene on a Barge Anchored Three Miles Off Shore at Santa Monica, Calif. The Photograph Was Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by E. J. Brown, Los Angeles.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Illumination"

IN CHAPTER 10, verse 32, of the book, the author of the epistle to the Hebrews calls upon his readers to remember the former days, in which, after they "were illuminated," they "endured a great fight of afflictions"; and it is of interest to inquire as to the nature of the "illumination" referred to.

In this connection, it may be noted that the early Christian writer Justin Martyr ("Apologia" I; 61) specifically refers to "baptism" as "illumination"; while a writer in the Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics (Vol. VIII, p. 55) supports this reference by contending that the word "illuminated," as used in Hebrews 10:32, "clearly refers to the Christian act of initiation."

On the other hand, the word rendered "were illuminated" in our Common Version, can be taken in the sense of "were enlightened"; while Moffatt holds that the verb corresponds to the phrase "received the knowledge of the truth" (verse 26).

Quotation for Today

SEVERITY breedeth fear, but roughness breedeth hate. Even reproofs from authority ought to be grave and calm.—BACON.

Daily Anecdote

'Old Style'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE younger son of the Duke of Argyle found getting married—or rather, getting permission to get married—a very complicated sequence of delays. The young lady he ardently desired to marry, and who as ardently desired to marry him, was untitled; so the young man asked his father's consent to their marriage.

The Duke replied that he had no objections whatever to the marriage, but in view of the fact that the eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, had married a daughter of the Queen, he thought it right to learn Her Majesty's pleasure on the subject before expressing his formal approval.

Her Majesty, thus appeared to, observed that since the passing of the Prince Consort she had been in the habit of consulting the Duke of Saxe-Coburg on all family affairs. The matter was then referred to Duke Ernest, who replied that since the unification of Germany he had made it a rule to ask the Emperor's opinion on all important matters. The case was then brought up before the Kaiser, who decided that as a constitutional monarch he was bound to ascertain the views of his Prime Minister.

His Prime Minister was Bismarck. The Iron Chancellor didn't wish to consult anybody. He never did. He promptly stopped the merry-go-round, and said the marriage might take place. A dignified old style performance typical of the stately days of good Queen Victoria.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Building a Business of His Own

A MAN, past middle age, faced almost simultaneously the loss of his business and his family. A little old car became his only home, and the fellowship of his brother man appeared to him in his broadened outlook as his family.

With the last few dollars he possessed, he provided himself with a small inexpensive store of accessories needed by all automobile service and gasoline stations; and he started through the country. No station was too small or too shabby for a call, not even the tank in the farmer's barnyard. To him each man was first of all a friend, and, secondarily, a customer. He accepted gas, oil, or even farm produce when lack of funds would have hindered a customer having his needs supplied.

During the last three years he has built up for himself a wide territory which he covers every two or three weeks. He has worn out several cars. Today he has ingeniously turned the back of a large sedan into an attractive salesroom where, by means of drawers, hooks, etc., he displays practically every tool and device needed for quick roadside service.

His income is large, and his satisfaction in his achievement is still larger; for he knows that throughout his large territory his customers are his friends. EUNICE F. M.

Brevities

Montreal Star: It is stated that all London river police are able to swim. It would be very undignified if a boatload of constables were upset in the Thames and juvenile experts on the bank began diving for coppers.

New Yorker: The White House kitchen is being done over and fitted up with modern electrical equipment. It is believed in Washington that the Roosevelts have consented to renew their lease.

Humorist: Persia is said to have acquired several airplanes for purposes of defense. For commercial transport and pleasure travel, however, Persians rely chiefly on the old-fashioned magic carpet.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kindness in Small Things

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

LOVE was simply, but effectively, expressed during King George's Jubilee by one of the owners of a house on a road leading to a Fair.

It was a very hot day and many pedestrians passed by on their way to the fairground. The owner of the house put a large pitcher of water and two glasses on a table outside her garden-gate with a note saying: "Please help yourselves." Many times the pitcher was filled.

At the end of the day, when the table and contents were taken in, on the back of her note was written: "Thank you from three very thirsty wayfarers."

MRS. A—— was coming from a matinee one wet evening when she passed a man playing a violin. He looked quite bedraggled, and she longed to help him. She was giving a party for young people that evening at her flat, so she asked the man if he would care to come and play to them. She could not manage a fee, but would give him a good supper—and a collection would be taken.

He came and the party was a great success. The collection came to more than the usual fee.

For the Scrapbook

"To be a King," and to wear a crown is a thing more glorious to them that see it than it is pleasant to those that bear it. For myself I was never so much enticed with the glorious name of King or the royal authority of a Queen, as delighted that God has made me His instrument to maintain His truth and glory, and to defend this kingdom from dishonour, damage, tyranny, and oppression.—*Queen Elizabeth.*

Our opinion of a man is likely to be determined by his opinion of us. —*Anonymous.*

To accept good advice is but to increase one's own ability.—*Goethe.*

Happiness is the result of activity to another end.—*Anonymous.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 144

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Rootlet
7—Fuss
8—Indian
9—Fish
10—Boast
11—Vehicle
12—Persia
14—By
15—Nothing
16—A number
17—Fruits of the pine

Down

1—Dried grapes
2—Total
3—Accomplish
4—Restrain
5—Greek letter
6—Envoys
10—Prohibits
11—Serene
13—Inlet
14—Collection of sayings
16—Conjunction

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Lindbergh Helps Goddard in Tests For Rocket Flight

ROSWELL, N. M., Sept. 25 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh lent aid to Dr. Robert H. Goddard today in experimental work with a rocket designed to speed at 700 miles an hour in search of new meteorological data.

High hopes of obtaining information that will help conquer aviation's next frontier—the stratosphere—spurred Colonel Lindbergh as he mingled modestly with the staff of the Massachusetts natural scientist.

The flying Colonel was in work trousers and shirt as he observed developments in the small frame laboratory here and at the 60-foot tower isolated 17 miles from town where the rockets will be fired. His companion, Harry F. Guggenheim, New York financier, pledged new funds from his family's foundation for the project.

After a Guggenheim-Goddard statement recounted the progress of preliminary tests, Mr. Guggenheim commented simply that he and Colonel Lindbergh would "be around for awhile." They arrived late Sunday.

The natural scientist and his benefactors summarized Dr. Goddard's endeavors since 1907; how the late Daniel Guggenheim became interested in 1929 through Colonel Lindbergh; how liquid oxygen and gasoline propelled rockets were shaped and a remote control system for launching rockets perfected. Finally, since 1934 have come numerous flights in which vertical direction was maintained by a gyroscope at 700 miles an hour.

Up to now super-speeds have not been sought nor distances greater than a few thousand feet. But the natural scientists were pictured on the threshold of climatic tests — instrument-laden rockets soaring into great heights with parachutes insuring their return with precious data.

Stratosphere balloons now are limited to about 11 miles.

Abbot Hails Success Of Rocket Experiments

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Dr. C. G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, yesterday hailed the success of Dr. Robert H. Goddard's rocket flight tests at Roswell, N. M., as a significant advance for many fields of science.

"I'm glad to hear that Dr. Goddard has solved the big problem he has been working with recently, that is the control of a rocket to insure its vertical flight," he declared.

"The rockets used thus far, as I understand it, have been small ones designed to show how the direction can be kept vertical," Dr. Abbot said. "If he has accomplished that I see nothing to prevent him from going on to larger rockets and very high flights."

Army Privates Win Medals for Heroism

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The War Department announced award of soldier medals to Privates Emil Zychowski of Meriden, Conn., and Glen R. Jackson of Syracuse, N. Y., for heroism displayed at Galeta Island, Panama, Canal Zone, Nov. 9, 1934. In making the award, the department said:

"An observation plane piloted by Second Lieut. Morris Goldberg, Air Corps, containing one passenger, crashed into a harbor defense searchlight tower, hung to the tower and burst into flames. Zychowski and Jackson at imminent danger to their own lives from exploding machine gun bullets and flaming gasoline, dashed through the flames and rescued Lieutenant Goldberg from the burning airplane."

Cardenas Makes Likeness of Race Basis for Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico has abandoned its program of nationalism for the broader one fo mutual international co-operation, said President Cardenas, in his message to Congress. The Government has initiated a program of Pan-American interchange, with the hope of firmly uniting all those countries which possess the same racial roots and traditions. The representatives of the Mexican Government in foreign countries have received complete instructions regarding this policy and the necessity of avoiding diplomatic complications at all costs.

Asylum

In the past few years Mexico has become a haven for political refugees, but at the same time this does not mean, the President pointed out, that plots against other countries are tolerated here. This country has always striven to maintain a calm, unbiased, sympathetic attitude, and the watchword is tolerance.

The defamation campaign against Mexico which has been carried on in other countries is gradually giving way to a more sympathetic viewpoint, President Cardenas said, "and will be overcome completely when the sincere desires of this Government are recognized."

The League of Nations is the sole hope of world fraternity, and Mexico will continue to send her representatives there in the hope of settling international problems amicably.

International Waters

Now that the study of the use and distribution of international waters has been established, Mexico has invited the United States to collaborate as soon as possible on a definite treaty, controlling the waters of the Rio Grande and other sources that in the past have given rise o conflicts.

The cultural activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are as important a factor as its diplomatic negotiations. The President cites the new libraries to be built in the south of the United States as an example of this work which in the future will be considerably amplified. He concluded his report on this section of his Cabinet with the hope that the Mexican consular service would continue to concentrate its attention not only on such business matters as trade, but the wider and more diffused problems of public service.

Britain Retains Shopkeeper's Role

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—More and more, it seems, Britain is consolidating her position as a nation of shopkeepers. Speaking at a recent general meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Federation of Chambers of Trade held here, Mr. G. H. Graham, of Urmston, stated that while the population had increased by only 5½ per cent between 1921 and 1931 the number engaged in trade had jumped by 32 per cent, of which 20 per cent were proprietors or managers of businesses.

Shops increased four times as rapidly as the population, and there was one shop for every 44 inhabitants. In 1933 and 1934 the number engaged in shopkeeping increased by 600,000. An inevitable result of this disproportionate growth was to be found in the many failures attributable to small retail businesses.

Such failures, the Registrar-General's returns disclosed, comprised 84 per cent of bankruptcies. Of this number a large proportion had been in business only 18 months to two years. Manufacturers and wholesale houses told of swelling bad-debt ledgers, and local government officials were experiencing a great increase in rate defaulters among shopkeepers.

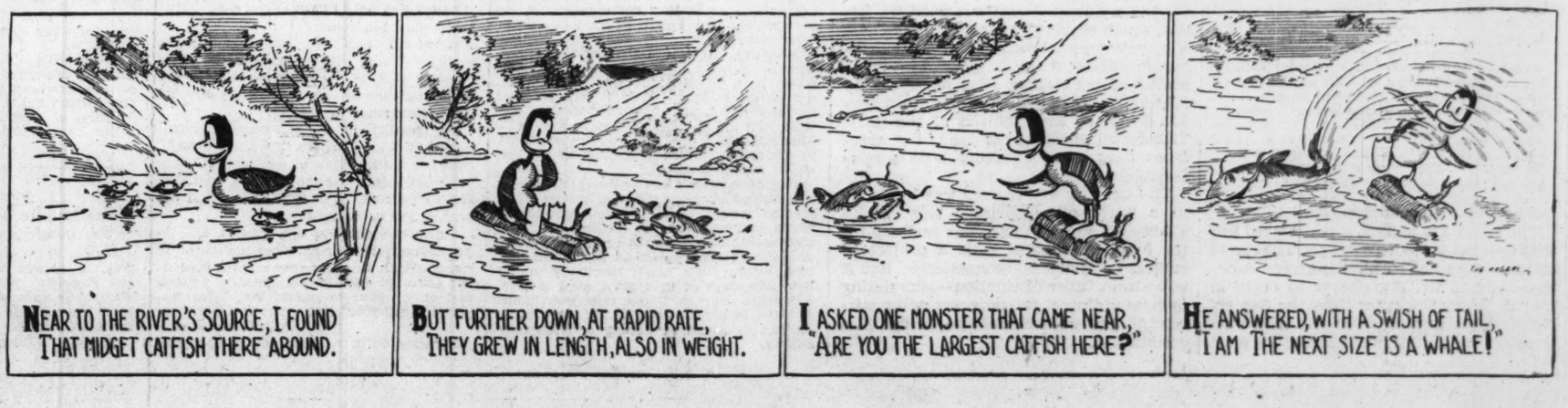
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's a Baffling Play, All Right!*

By LE PELLEY

WATCH ME! I HAVE A NEW PLAY THAT WILL BAFFLE EVERYBODY — WE'LL CALL IT 59
25-16-SHIFT--14-82--59..
HEP HEP
PLANG
BIFF
SAY—WHAT WAS THE NUMBER OF THIS NEW PLAY?
NEVER MIND—CANCEL IT!

The Adventures of Waddles—*On a River Tour*

By THE HAGERS


NEAR TO THE RIVER'S SOURCE, I FOUND THAT MIDGET CATFISH THERE ABOUND.
BUT FURTHER DOWN, AT RAPID RATE, THEY GREW IN LENGTH, ALSO IN WEIGHT.
I ASKED ONE MONSTER THAT CAME NEAR, "ARE YOU THE LARGEST CATFISH HERE?"
HE ANSWERED, WITH A SWISH OF TAIL, "I AM THE NEXT SIZE IS A WHALE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Perils of a Presidential Pacifier

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S refusal to intervene in America's biggest coal strike may be based on assurances that the miners and the operators will come to a speedy settlement. It does seem impossible that a difference between them of one and a half cents a ton on piece work will be allowed to keep 400,000 men in twenty-eight states out of the pits. But following repeated personal appeals by the President to obtain postponement of the strike pending promised passage of the Guffey coal control bill, Mr. Roosevelt's hands-off attitude comes now as a surprise.

Executive intervention may yet be forthcoming. Should the strike be prolonged into the winter Mr. Roosevelt could hardly avoid personal persuasion. His record as a labor mediator is a remarkable one. Everyone remembers how the threatened automobile strike was dramatically halted by his plea at the last minute of the eleventh hour. He took active measures to end the textile strike last year, and he has personally intervened in the coal fields several times. Indeed, the President has become, or has been made to appear, the key to industrial peace in the United States.

The position has its drawbacks. Mr. Roosevelt may enjoy the role of No. 1 Pacifier. But there are hazards. Particularly with a presidential election in the offing. Pressure becomes even harder to resist. The man who becomes a fulcrum for every effort of labor to win better wages and conditions needs firmer footing than an elective office. The man who would judge fairly in the often bitter struggle between employer and employee must be embarrassed if labor votes are required to keep him in office.

The President, by personal intervention in strikes, has frequently placed himself in a position where labor's leverage was applied mainly to him. Some strikes have been directed to forcing the Government to help the worker rather than to forcing employers to grant concessions. Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt's refusal to intervene in the coal strike after having taken personal charge so readily before indicates a tardy recognition of the dangers a politician must encounter when he enters the no-man's land of industrial warfare.

What is true of strikes is true also in several other areas of economic and political conflict. Concentration of power in the Executive also concentrates the bloc pressures upon him.

This newspaper favored the present reciprocal tariff law. By vesting in the President power to change the tariff to obtain trading advantages in agreements with other nations it promised to avoid the logrolling in Congress that has always made the tariff a hodgepodge of favors to local interests rather than an instrument for promoting the prosperity of the nation as a whole. In minor measure that promise has been realized. But were the Executive to become, in a presidential year, as sensitive to pressure as Congress is, there would be little hope for any real gains from this act.

The attempt made last week to pacify union labor by modifying work relief policies so that the prevailing hourly wage may be paid is being read as an unhappy evidence of presidential weakening under pressure of a political bloc. It does not give away all of the ground won last spring in the long struggle in Congress to defeat the McCarran amendment. It still avoids payment of the "prevailing wage" figured by the month, and therefore may not encourage men to stay on relief instead of taking jobs offered by private enterprise. But it sharply increases the cost of public works and lessens the amount of work that can be provided. Why this surrender in September after such a brave stand in April? We hope it is not the approach of next year's election and the need for labor votes.

In the closing days of the last Congress the Administration partially pacified another bloc on another "question of principle." After announcing that federal cotton loans would be cut from 12 to 9 cents a pound, it gave way in face of a storm of farm protests and compromised on 10-cent loans, which means that if the price falls below that level the Government will be left with millions of pounds of cotton on its hands.

In May the President defied the bonus army and marched boldly to the Capitol to deliver his veto of the bill providing immediate payment of the bonus in greenbacks. Now with the American Legion marshaling its forces in annual convention for another bonus "campaign" (ironic word), it is reported that Mr. Roosevelt, needing veteran votes himself, will agree next year to what he so vigorously opposed this year. We do not believe that the President will so stultify himself.

But undoubtedly the pressure will be applied. It is clear that special interest blocs, especially in a presidential year, can put the Executive under almost as much tension as Congress by offering a choice between political punishment or payment at the polls. And this kind of grab-bag government is the direst menace to democracy. Possibly pressures can be lessened by new governmental "gadgets." Longer terms for members of Congress or presidential power to dissolve it have been suggested. A more fundamental remedy is for the people to stop being tempted by special favors from the grab bag and to reward congressmen and Presidents who stand for the general welfare against the blocs.

But the quickest relief can be obtained by more courage among candidates. We all know outstanding members of Congress, we have all seen Presidents, who defied pressure politics. Mr. Roosevelt's action in refusing to intervene in the coal strike may indicate that he is awakening to the perils of a pacifier in the coal fields. Does he see as clearly the dangers in other fields? Does he perceive the necessity as well as the duty of defying pressure groups?

The League's Hip

A MEMBER of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has just advised the League of Nations to start "shooting from the hip." During five weeks in Europe, Senator Pope appears to have discovered more than the key to 1931 fashions. He found that war, "like Eugénie hats, would spread if the vogue started." But he also became convinced that the League, like the "G-men," will not get anywhere until it starts shooting gangsters (diplomatically, of course,) on sight.

However amusing Senator Pope's comparison may be, it presents a less than accurate picture. The League, even if it had a gun to shoot from its nonexistent hip, is not in the position or summarily executing criminal sentence. It is not that simple. The League must weigh the delicate balance of rights and wrongs, must walk the tight rope of compromise. And with the United States, Germany, Japan, and in some instances Italy, of no particular help in the present Ethiopian negotiations, Geneva unfortunately appears to severer critics more analogous to a G-man armed with a popgun.

There is some need to be clear about the League, to see the magnitude of its problems in perspective. One of the original members of the Council framed it aptly:

> The nature of governments is not transformed by the mere fact of meeting together. They gather round the conference table at Geneva with the same ambitions and suspicions, with the same national passions as in their own headquarters. It would be idle to expect the League of Nations to perform the miracle of transforming into innocent lambs the old wolves brought up with all the hereditary instincts of diplomacy. The miracle . . . is the creation of an invigorating spirit which facilitates understandings by preventing egoism from solidifying into alliances. The League of Nations brings into prominence the fact that . . . the reality is co-operation . . . the fact that the reality which binds continents together is stronger than the mistrust and prejudices which disjoin states.

The League is not yet a policeman. But that does not leave it powerless. The forces of reason are not without inherent sanction. And if Mr. Pope cares to delve in a bit of history—earlier than the G-men, earlier than Eugénie hats—he may contemplate the tradition of some of the most successful sheriffs of the two-gun West. Some of them seldom wore a gun. But they carried behind them the sanction of the law, of public opinion and of their own convictions. And they usually got their man.

Big Doings for a Big Town

THE historic past, the hopeful present, the interesting future—all are bound up in the promoter's portfolio of plans for New York City's observance in 1939 of the one hundred and fiftieth recurrence of the date on which, by the induction of George Washington into the office of President, "constitutional republicanism, pure, vigorous and abiding, was first inaugurated upon the earth."

The oath of office was taken in New York City, now become the most populous city in the country. The new exposition envisaged by the committee of disinterested and able citizen-planners "will be free from partisan and selfish motive and dignified in scope." That it will be a practical undertaking is bespoken by the fact that business interests already are coming forward with the essential financial endorsement of the proposal which should bring millions of American and European dollars and millions of human beings to the main eastern gateway of America.

The south shore of Flushing Bay will be the bonanza field for the concessionaires, and in this regard, too, the prospectus has opened no ground for serious difference of opinion. Partially owned by the city, which eliminates the initial high cost of private speculative activity, the "Flushing Meadows" tract is near the city's center of population, easy of access by subway, railroad and highway, to which will be added the facilities of the great Triborough Bridge next year. The tract faces deep water, making boat service feasible.

The Century of Progress was launched in a world of misgivings; New York's $50,000,000 world's fair seems destined for far happier auspices. It is a project of endless possibilities, economically. But it will attain fuller distinction—stimulating understanding of the purposes and methods of self-government—as a national celebration.

Literary Fascism

Book News of the Day

LAST year, an open libretto by Gertrude Stein, "Four Saints in Three Acts." This year, a play with a name to fit a detective novel, MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL, by T. S. Eliot (New York: Harcourt Brace. $1.25). Whether the sensation caused by the first is to be repeated may be doubted, but the contrast is dramatic and significant. Miss Stein produced a jumble of thoughts and phrases that "sang well" when set to Virgil Thomson's music. Mr. Eliot, that other American expatriate, has told a straight story in unmistakable terms. He has set his choruses against the chanting of hymns in Latin. He has made music of his dialogue in language highly colored by imitation, adaptation and echoes of all that has been written since Homer and survived critics and flames.

Both are experimenters in aesthetics, gone out of Harvard to the capitals of Europe. Gertrude Stein may still be a radical in spite of her historical sense, but T. S. Eliot has become more classical than the classics. Call it Fascism in literature, if you wish. Mr. Eliot has his own theories which are learnedly exposited in his "Selected Essays, 1917-32." He practices what he preaches, and succeeds notably in developing his consciousness of the past to such an extent that what he writes is part of the continuity of all literature and that in attaining this end he makes a continual extinction of his own personality.

There is delight in following such a revival of the classic spirit, as Prof. Gilbert Murray once pointed out in analyzing the echoes that ring through Milton's mighty line. Mr. Eliot has a dominant chorus of women of Canterbury, which no doubt he owes to Euripides's chorus of women of Corinth in the "Medea." He has observed the unities of Aristotle with excellent results. He has adapted the methods of the chronicle plays, the miracle plays; he has paid repeated tribute to Shakespeare and other Elizabethans.

All these riches of the past are displayed in the play, and yet to modern ears the lines sound remarkably vigorous, as vibrant as the latest radiocast, as bitter and impassioned as anything said at the Reichstag trial or at the Louisiana Capitol after the recent shooting. The Negro spiritual vies with the medieval prayer; the news headline with the Psalms. So much erudition, so much skill, so much sincerity and intelligence have gone into the drama as to raise the question whether the work of art actually comes alive. It has been performed as part of the Canterbury Festival of 1935.

If it fails now of all recognition except that of the library, the reason can only be that it smells of oil and incense, that it fails in the other essential which the critic Eliot outlines in his earlier essay when he says that the poet "must be aware that the mind of Europe—the mind of his own country—a mind which he learns in time to be much more important than his own private mind—is a mind which changes." What does the poet Eliot know of the contemporary main current of thought in his own country or his adopted country? His play about the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket does not show an answer unless it be a reiteration of the preacher, "All is vanity." From "The Waste Land" to "The Murder in the Cathedral" is a long journey, and the path still lies open. I. F.

Mirror of Opinion

If Every Editor Would Follow Suit

THE depravity of a community in which a jury could acquit a racketeer and win the plaudits of the public, as reported by the newspapers in the "Dutch" Schultz case in Malone, N. Y., seemed to offer a shocking commentary on American psychology One newspaper, however, not satisfied with the surface facts presented in press association stories, asked a special writer to discover what influences were behind the verdict.

The resultant story clarified the situation in a manner that must have been gratifying to every thoughtful reader—and brought to light a piece of journalistic trickery which, even if it is infrequent, is so reprehensible as to demand editorial attention.

The jurymen were not trying Schultz for his racketeering activities; they could consider only his income, and although they may have been confused by technicalities, they did their duty conscientiously, the writer said. Responsible citizens of Malone were shocked by the verdict, but they were not the ones who did the cheering—or whose reactions broke into the newspapers. The cheering section was composed of the type of people who followed Schultz to night clubs, where he distributed excitingly generous tips and, on one occasion, pinned a $100 bill to the wall and told the crowd to drink it up.

These enlightening facts dispute the impression, given by press association stories, that the Malone citizenry as a whole gave a rousing cheer for the acquittal of a beer baron. But it took a single editor's ingenuity and aggressiveness to unearth them.

As for the trickery, "Much of the unfavorable publicity may be laid to representatives of syndicates and metropolitan newspapers," the special writer said. "The boys simply had to have something sensational to play up every day . . . or they manufactured it in the good old ways known to not-too-scrupulous members of the craft. The photographers did likewise. A picture showing the crowd cheering Schultz in a local hotel was obtained by a photographer who posted himself on the balcony, waited for the psychological moment, and then shouted, 'Now, all raise your hands towards Dutch Schultz.'" That misleading picture was widely published by newspapers which were unaware of the way it had been obtained.

The information given by the special writer was verified when the editor in question took up the matter with the press association which had sent out the picture. The only extenuating circumstances the photographer offered was that people in the crowd had been raising their hands previously, so he took advantage of it to get a good picture, and asked them to "Please raise your hands a little higher towards Dutch Schultz."—*Bulletin of American Society of Newspaper Editors.*

Still Stalling

Will the Forgotten Man Forget?

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From Massachusetts to Iowa, prosperity has begun to bloom along the way.

No doubt prosperity is blooming much more extensively, but of this particular territory the writer knows definitely, because it was covered by him during a three-weeks vacation trip this summer. Everywhere there was renewed and revivified activity: new roads were in the making, buildings were going up in towns and cities, better bridges were being constructed, farmhouses were glistening with new paint, and barns were being repaired. Air-conditioning was finding its way into the Middle West, where it is much needed in summer.

And, of course, there were CWA and CCC projects every once in a while, with truckloads of bronzed youngsters heading for some job in the morning or going back to camp at night. In a community of a few hundred in Iowa a handsome new marble courthouse had just been completed. And, of course, almost every congressional district boasts at least one new post office.

The route lay through the agricultural states of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, which were hard hit both by last summer's drouth and by several crop failures that did not tend to lift these sections out of the depression. And these sections have been admittedly helped by the Administration's efforts in behalf of the so-called "forgotten man," the farmer. Many a farm has been saved from the sheriff's hammer in those states, and many a tenant—as well as land owner—has been helped by the corn-hog curtailment schemes, and the sealing of corn last year proved a godsend to the corn growers.

The writer rather expected, therefore, to find enthusiasm for the Roosevelt Administration and advocacy of its continuance among the people of those three states. But, despite the general admission that Washington had helped those states out of the slough of despond into which they were plunged, practically everyone questioned expressed doubt as to the wisdom of continuing the present Administration in power. The farmer, usually a conservative (and pretty regularly a Republican in those states) had gone radical during his hard times. But he is showing a strong trend back to the Right at this moment.

As one old-timer put it: "We're just hoping the Roosevelt crowd and the Congress won't try any more experimenting for a while. We've kinda had enough. We need a moratorium on new ideas, or an armistice, or something, so we can catch up."

Most of them like Roosevelt, and it is recalled that he polled a heavy vote out that way. He is personally popular. But it seemed decidedly doubtful if he could add any electoral votes in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—if the voting came this fall. Of course, the election isn't coming until 1936, and a whole lot can happen in between now and then. A good deal depends on whom the Republicans nominate. Not one Iowan questioned expressed any desire to have Mr. Hoover run again.

Of course, political currents change swiftly. And mighty few prognosticators are saying much about the next election yet. But the fact remains for this writer that his little junket through three states that might reasonably be expected to vote for Mr. Roosevelt showed they were not lined up in any old-fashioned torchlight processions in his honor this summer. E. B. H.

Weston, Mass.

If Crusoe Went to Chicago

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Though they photograph the invisible interior of the atom, turn gasoline into non-explosive jelly and do other exploits of science and industry, still I refuse to be stirred. One tiny triumph only I ask. When it comes I, too, will marvel at the conquests of invention.

The boon I seek of research and genius is putting a heel on a woman's shoe that will stay on.

Heels that have come off show up on the sidewalks and are imbedded in the soft paving material of the streets. Little plaintive disks of leather, brown and black, marked by a half dozen brass points of the nails that did not hold—you see them by the dozen. Do you also spy the big brawny heels of the shoes of men? No.

Suppose every last inhabitant of Chicago picks up and moves away tomorrow, and Robinson Crusoe discovers the empty city the next day. He is curious as to what sort of people used to live here.

Unfortunately, he is not able to find a single footprint in all the pavement of downtown. But he delightedly picks up several thousand clues in the heels he runs across. Discerning nothing to the contrary, his highly developed powers of observation tell him that the denizens of this spot were a very strange type of human. Judging by the size of their abandoned heels, the size of a nickel or at best of a quarter, their feet were astonishingly small.

Sitting on the curb of deserted Michigan Avenue, old Crusoe calculates that, contrary to later slanderous tradition, the feet of Chicagoans must have averaged about three inches. He tries to picture a foot of that size on a six-footer, and gives it up.

As he studies the city, he makes a more remarkable discovery. The lost Chicagoans had erected a marvelous community of skyscrapers thirty, forty and forty-five stories tall. Only a larger intelligence could have raised this superior civilization, he reluctantly concludes. Yet the sole difference, so far as he can discern, between the vanished inhabitants and his own race is in the size of their feet. Then comes a great moment, when Crusoe's exceptional deductive faculty gives him the explanation—the big minds must have in some way followed from the small feet!

There let's leave Robinson, sitting on the curb mourning his clodhoppers, in the hope that the writing of history, backwards and forwards, may be improved some day by giving women something better to stand on.

Chicago, Ill. BIG HEELS

The Mystery Ray

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please allow me to point out a misstatement in the Monitor of August 5. Under "Mystery Ray Ship Finder Secret Out," paragraph nine, you write:

"Infra-red rays are positively charged particles moving with a high velocity. Their direction could not be tampered with by the enemy, for they are only very slightly deviable by a strong magnetic current."

The remainder of the paragraph is exactly correct. But on the new "quantum theory," light has a semicorpuscular nature; but certainly does not consist of charged particles; and so magnetic or electric fields would not produce any deviation at all.

I greatly appreciate the Monitor, and, in my opinion, there is no other newspaper to compare with it. All of your articles (including scientific ones) are excellently written, and errors occur so seldom that I feel impelled to call your attention to this one.

DAVID C. KALBFELL,

Berkeley, Calif. University of California

"Chips of Speech"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Yes, there is strength and punch in "Chips of Speech." It is true that much may be said with force by the use of small words.

Few who read "Chips of Speech" will note that the words used were all made up of one sound.

Please write a "short" some time and use words of two sounds. I can't break the chain of one-sound words by the use of two- or three-sound words, if you get what I mean.

"Chips of Speech" is a gem.

New York, N. Y. —— SHAW

[Editor's Note.—As this writer shows, even a letter to the editor can be composed with words of only one syllable.]

The Laddie Kens Better the Noo

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A richt braw tale o' twa richt braw bonnets, in today's bonnie Monitor, "Bonnets and Bawbees"; but, laddie, dinna ye ken—*Hielanders* spake nae braid Scots "190 years ago," but only the Gaelic. (Broad Scotch was the speech of the Sassenach Lowlands!)

Boston. RODERICK DHU MACPHERSON

The Wide Horizon

Women Key to Mexican Reform

By Wyona Dashwood

NEW YORK

ANNOUNCEMENT by the "Leftist" Government of Gen. Lazaro Cardenas that it will support equal rights for women of Mexico and favor their participation in public affairs on the same basis as men, holds deep interest not only for those interested in social advancement, but as marking a further step in the experiment enunciated in the Queretaro Constitution of 1917 which, for revolutionary reforms, antedated the Russian Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. It shows, too, that the Mexican revolution is still on.

Since 1910 that revolution has freed approximately one half the rural population from serfdom, so that for the first time these people have gained freedom of movement, and Mexico remains the first of the Latin-American countries in which the mass of underlying population has achieved literal access to political power.

But the very fact that the struggle for social justice there is still in process gives reason for viewing with particular attentiveness the action by President Cardenas proclaiming that the Mexican woman was equipped for the privileges of citizenship and temperamentally suited "to embrace sincerely and enthusiastically a generous struggle, placing aside all selfish interest," and was to be organized along with the youth to aid the revolution "to penetrate homes and overcome family resistance."

* * *

This is a bigger order than appears on its face, calling for an educational campaign that will require many years to complete. Only a few of Mexico's women are today qualified to use the ballot with appreciation of the fundamentals involved. They will have to learn to do so.

The direction in which their influence is cast while they are learning may well have serious consequences for the reform movement based on the Constitution of 1917. Competent observers believe the immediate effect will be a renewed drive to settle the perennial contest between church and state.

The influence of the church in Mexico is, and always has been, strongest among the women, and in 300 years of struggle by an ever-growing group of reform advocates there appears not a single outstanding woman—certainly not until after the overthrow of the Venustiano Carranza regime in 1914. She has been cast definitely with the antirevolutionaries, content with her traditional role in the home, where in Mexico, with few exceptions, the priest has ruled the thought.

So she became the unnoted intermediary between church and state, and this was particularly true of the predominantly conservative feminine circle of the aristocracy—the women of which have always been the main prop of Roman Catholicism in Mexico.

With the bursting of the second Mexican empire bubble, the church was back just where it had been under the reform Constitution of 1857, designed to uproot and destroy its influence in temporal affairs, its property and holdings in mortmain confiscated. Its land, however, had passed into the hands of persons who were at least nominally Roman Catholics in a vast augmentation of the landed aristocracy—and the powerful, if unseen, factor in the subsequent circumvention of the law as it related to the church was the influence of the women of this class.

* * *

Again when the reform program of Jaurez passed under the iron fist of Porfirio Diaz, the Government drew its high officials from the families of the aristocracy, and among their women the church continued to find its most effective agents. Through them its influence reached out to governors of states, cabinet members and even to General Diaz himself.

As a result an increasing number of reform laws circumscribing the activities of the church, especially with regard to liberalizing education, were made innocuous, and with the end of the Diaz dictatorship in 1910, more than one half of the country's rural population of 6,000,000 was still in a condition of serfdom.

There is nothing in the present picture to indicate that the thought of these women of the Mexican upper classes has changed and, since it will be these who will first exercise the ballot, how, it is being asked, will they aid the revolutionary reform which placed President Cardenas in the Palacio Nacional? Any powerful woman support he may get for this continuing revolution will have to come from that big army of Mexican womanhood which does not count in the nation's politics today and never has counted—the urban and rural working-class woman.

Thus the Cardenas move to enfranchise women has opened a way for new division in the Partido Nacional Revolucionario, making possible the most widespread agitation for a settlement of the so-called church question.

That the recognition is a move in the right direction cannot be disputed. Social reforms called for thirty years ago by the Queretaro Constitution are still notable for omission. The woman vote doubtless will be an ultimate factor in the forces that bring about victory.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1935

Drawing by Robert H. Blattner

British Colonies—and Italian

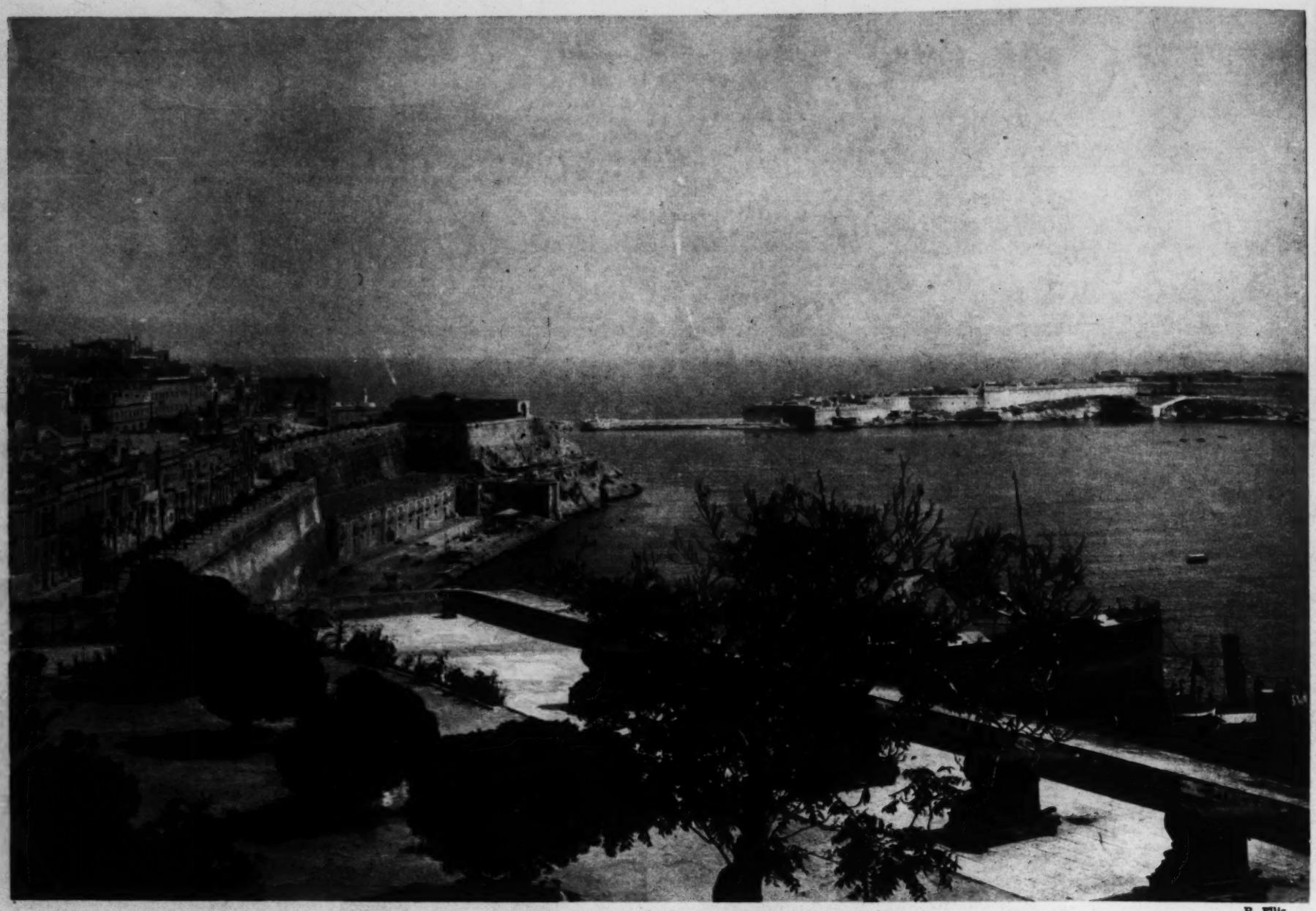
By Walter Alleyne Ireland

HOWEVER PESSIMISTIC ONE may feel about the movement for international peace, which has engaged so much attention and sympathy during the postwar period, the challenge of Signor Mussolini to Geneva, and to those European powers that would restrain him in his proposed military exploit in Ethiopia, pays an unconscious tribute to the public opinion which he professes to ignore.

The claim that Italy is doing no more and no less than the great colonial nations, and especially England, have done in the past is an effort to justify Italy's present policies by an appeal to those very principles of political life which one might expect a Fascist philosophy to disregard in a time of crisis—namely, the fundamental beliefs of the democratic peoples. In his attempt to win support, or at least to weaken opposition in other countries, Signor Mussolini has drawn a parallel between his own present action and those historic events which have served to spread throughout the world the culture and the social institutions of Europe.

He would have us believe that he is but continuing the colonial mission of his predecessors, and that both his aim and his method are substantially the same as Great Britain has exhibited in extending her Empire across the seven seas. "Why," he asks, "should this benevolent process be so harshly judged by those who, in the past, have resorted to it, to their own advantage and to the betterment of dependent peoples?"

Signor Mussolini's challenge has not been fully met anywhere in the world's press. The only answer that has been made is to insist that times have changed, and that Italy is now doing something that she is not free to do, as England was in the days before the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand pact had placed such methods under a ban. This answer is the one that first occurs to any student of postwar history, since it provides a legal basis for objection on the part of the nations which joined Italy in signing these instruments of peace. Italy's action is, in plain fact, a violation of an international pledge, and



R. Ellis

MALTA: KEY TO BRITISH POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The Malta Naval Base Occupies a Position of Great Importance in the European Political Line-Up. Here in the Grand Harbor of Valetta Ships of War Usually Are Anchored, and the Shore Promenades Are Filled With Sailors. The City Was Built at the Request of La Valette, Grand Master of Malta, After the Great Siege of the Place by the Turks in 1565, and Was Named After Him. It Is Considered to Have the Finest Example Extant of the Vauban Fortifications.

the co-signatories cannot afford to condone such a breach of faith. Their objection, moreover, is not merely that the Italian project is an offense against international morality, but that it constitutes furthermore a grave menace to the basic principle of international co-operation.

The American State Department was but safeguarding its rights when it warned the Italian Ambassador of the interest of the United States in the maintenance of the peace pact. But there was no such obligation upon the colonial powers in an earlier day. Each was free to pursue its own advantage as far as it could, and as far as it was deemed safe to do so. The situation was summarized by Canning, when he said, after the brief episode of the Holy Alliance, "Each for himself, and God for us all."

It requires no more than the slightest knowledge of history to prove the case against Signor Mussolini by reference to the circumstance that a new international regime came into existence after the World War, as far as the formal and binding obligations of treaties were concerned. Italy, as a co-signatory of the two great instruments of pacific settlement, has signed away her right to resort to war as an instrument of her own unconditioned will. This argument is familiar to everyone; as to the illegality of the enterprise upon which Signor Mussolini has embarked, it is convincing and final.

There remains to be considered an aspect of the matter which has not received the attention it deserves. The Italian appeal to the record of the great colonizing nations has the kind of strength that lies in half-truths. Its justification of Italian policy on historic grounds is intended to convey the impression that in planning a war against Ethiopia, and in dooming the native Government to destruction, Italy is following well-established precedents.

By ingenious innuendo the impression is created that colonization has generally followed the line of marking down a desirable victim, organizing an invasion, seizing the coveted territory, and dethroning the native dynasty. The early exploits of the Spaniards in the Americas, and those of the Belgian pioneers on the Congo were very much after this pattern; but, if we review the circumstances which led to the establishment of the British, the French, and the Dutch colonial empires as we see them today, the description that Signor Mussolini would have us accept is nothing more than a crude caricature of the actual facts.

* * *

Both the British and the Dutch had but a single purpose in sending their argosies to the four corners of the globe; what they were after was trade, and a trading post was in almost every instance the nucleus from which there developed in the East Indies, in the West Indies, in South and in Central America, and in Africa, the occupation of the hinterlands. So far from urging their explorers and traders to deeds of conquest and of territorial expansion, the official instructions both to the navigators and to the governors of the trading stations were full of warnings against the danger and the expense of incurring any responsibilities beyond those which were essential to the protection of their trade.

"Buy the spices, the gums, the silks, the sugar, the copra, the tea, the coffee, the rare woods which the natives have to sell, pay for them with your trade goods if possible, with money if necessary, load them on your ships and bring them back to the home ports, avoiding every resort to arms," such was the sum and substance of the overseas commercial policy of England and of Holland.

How, then, did it come about that Holland finds herself in the Malay Archipelago, that Great Britain finds herself in India, in the Malay Peninsula, in Africa? Though the details of each case differ, the broad answer in each case is that local conditions arose which placed the traders between the horns of a dilemma. At whatever point we take up the story—at Calcutta, at Bombay, at Singapore, at Batavia, at Cape Town, at Rangoon, on the Nile, the Ganges, the Niger, the Mekong—the issue for the trader became, sooner or later, that of giving up the trade and leaving the country, or of finding some means of establishing the peace and security without which trade cannot flourish.

At a time when it took a year or more to write from the trade outpost and to receive a reply from Europe, the local agents of the great commercial companies were compelled, as an alternative to losing their trade footholds, to take sides with one or another of the native rulers whose rivalries kept the Middle East and the Malay countries in a constant state of warfare. In the mutual interest of the parties, the Dutch East India Company and the English East India Company, founded in the seventeenth century, established armies of their own. These, fighting side by side with the soldiers of the native princes, won battles, campaigns, wars, and kingdoms. As the price of their assistance the companies were paid in gold, in jewels, in territory, the last carrying with it the right to levy taxes, set up governments, and control the administration. It was thus, and not by deliberately planned conquest, that most of the tropical and subtropical dependencies lying east and south of Suez became parts of European empires.

In Africa the earlier colonial acquisitions had a similar history. Throughout the rest of the world—and this applies particularly to Great Britain—dependencies were acquired not by wars against the natives, but as the spoils of war captured by, or ceded to, the victor in wars between European powers. It is worthy of note that, during the long struggle between England and France for world supremacy during the eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries, England held at one time nearly every colonial dependency of France, of Holland, and of Spain, and that many of them, notably Java and Cuba, were restored by England to their former owners. It has been in Africa alone that war played an important part in modern times in the extension of the British Empire.

* * *

It is not to be overlooked that the British, the French, and the Dutch have usually preserved such native dynasties as they found in the countries they occupied. At the courts of the Sultans in Dutch and British Malaya the paramount power places a Resident in the capacity of adviser to the native ruler. If the advice is to be followed almost as a matter of course, the Sultan retains the outward forms of royalty, and official orders are issued in his name. A similar policy has been adopted by France in some parts of Indo-China. As to India, it is a matter of common knowledge that a population greater than that of Italy lives under its native rulers, maintains its own armies, conducts its own administrative system, and sees from year end to year end but a single British official and his staff to represent the suzerainty of England.

Signor Mussolini's appeal to the record of other nations affords, then, very slender support to the Ethiopian adventure. It does not relieve him from the odium which attaches to his proposed violation of the League Covenant and of the peace pact, nor does it justify his announced intention of waging a war of conquest for the purpose of obtaining certain economic privileges which Ethiopia, France, and Great Britain are willing to have him obtain by peaceful negotiation. His refusal to proceed by this method lays him open to the suspicion that the acquisition of Ethiopia is but the first step in an approach to the highlands of East Africa.

Dedicated to Enlightenment

Short Wave Station W1XAL, in Boston, Supported as an Avocation by a Noted Radio Engineer, Aspires to Be a True "University of the Air," and Already Has a World Audience

By Marjorie Shuler

A WORLDWIDE RADIO STATION, run solely for the public good, and broadcasting to the African veldt, the Australian bush, the South American jungle, and the cities of all continents, disseminating education without the taint of propaganda, animated entirely by international friendliness and good will, might be considered an impossible ideal. But it is not, for the idea actually is in practice. It is Station W1XAL in Boston, owned by the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation, which has been six years in the making, sent out its first regular program series in December, 1934, and this year is widening and deepening its scope in the fields of adult education and world peace.

Station W1XAL exists because back in 1909 a 13-year-old boy, his imagination fired by the infant project of radio, then called "wireless," saved his pennies to buy the crude equipment which was all that was available, pored over the few books which taught how to build a set, and then grew up with radio in his heart and mind.

Station W1XAL exists because that boy, Walter S. Lemmon, followed the rapid development of radio, and because he was a man who did not wait for many years and a huge fortune to begin to share with the public. He has set aside annually part of the royalties from his radio inventions to build and to manage, as an avocation, a station which he dedicated to "enlightenment." Avocation it is for Mr. Lemmon, because his vocation is the developing and marketing of new business machines for the International Business Machines Corporation. But Thomas J. Watson, president of that company, has a strong sympathetic interest in educational affairs and encourages his executive to go forward with his plans for the betterment of humanity.

* * *

When the story of radio is history, this will be one of its brightest pages, a tale which is fully told here for the first time.

The tale might have many beginnings. Perhaps with the small boy as he bent over his first set, waiting through long periods of silence for the occasional dot and dash of the coded messages which came but infrequently and were the only transmissions at that time. Suddenly the liner Republic called CQD, the first use of radio by a ship in distress, and the boy heard the chatter in the air of ships going to the rescue.

Or again the tale might start with the day when the boy, by now in high school, spent hours at his instruments catching more dots and dashes through the static to help in telling the world who were the survivors of the Titanic.

Perhaps Mr. Lemmon himself would begin it with the time when he saw his proposed station not as a creation of his own, but as an idea conveyed through him as a channel which must have its own means of expression.

Certainly there would be a logical beginning with his trip to Europe in 1919 as special radio officer to President Wilson, crossing on the George Washington to negotiate peace. By now voices and musical selections were sent experimentally. But there were no broadcasting facilities in those days, no short waves for long-distance communication. The only listeners were amateurs and army posts. The ship stayed in Brest, waiting for the delayed signing of the peace. Mr. Lemmon began to organize programs for his few listeners at army sets in England, France, and Belgium. Notables returning through Brest to the United States were pressed into service. The pioneer ship-to-shore telephone devised for President Wilson later became the "Radiophone Service" now used by great liners, and Mr. Lemmon's little programs were to herald the great continent-to-continent broadcasts of today.

Egan Photo Service, Boston

MR. LEMMON INSPECTING A TRANSCRIPTION RECORD
The Complicated Transmitter Panels of the 10,000-Watt Short Wave Station, W1XAL, Are Shown Above. Through This Station a Series of Educational Programs Is Being Broadcast to the World.

Even then the young radio officer was thinking of his international station. But he had to wait for the vehicle, and it was not until the year 1927-28 that there was sufficient development of the radio short wave, traveling in that upper atmosphere known as the Heaviside layer after the great mathematician of that name. Even today radio engineers who design sets on their drafting boards, who plan the sending of messages down to the most minute equipment detail, are ignorant of exactly what happens between the time that the message leaves the antenna and is reflected back and forth through the ionized layer, miles up beyond the stratosphere, finally to be caught by the distant receiving set.

* * *

The crackle, with only the power of an electric toaster, can be heard from New York City to Sydney, Australia, but no one knows exactly how or why. The Heaviside layer itself varies slightly in height with changes in the heat of the sun. Some wavelengths are better in summer and others in winter. The short wave does span oceans and that is that.

When this became apparent, Mr. Lemmon was radio consultant for a group of aviation companies and he persuaded the Curtiss people to back his project for a station, choosing Boston partly because business kept him there a portion of each month and partly because this seemed to him a logical place from which to send out messages which should bring light to thought and inspiration to action.

* * *

Then came the depression. But given an idea there always is some means for carrying it forward, Mr. Lemmon reasoned, and this inventor who lives in the market place with people, rather than in the silence of isolation, had means to his hand—his own inventions.

Ask him how many of them there are. He won't be sure—perhaps twenty or twenty-five. And then with a flash of joy, because no casual interviewer could be expected to question him about these, he adds, "lots of them are pretty technical."

But the world knows him as the inventor of the first practical single dial tuning control now used on millions of home radios. It knows him as chief inventor of the radio typewriter, which was taken over by International Business Machines and on which Admiral Byrd sent a historic message from the antarctic. It knows him as the inventor of a machine for automatic coding and decoding of messages, scrambling five-character words into so many thousands of possible combinations that intercepting experts will be put to it to read them.

Very well then. With what inventions he had then made, Mr. Lemmon would finance his station himself and he has continued to do so until now, when he has organized the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, in which the Rockefeller Foundation, through its Humanities division, is taking a practical interest. Through this permanent broadcasting foundation Mr. Lemmon anticipates the support of many other groups and individuals who see in the radio an opportunity for so much good and a valuable arm of education.

Now is the time when his station enters upon a greater period of usefulness. The United States Department of Commerce reckons that there are more than 2,000,000 all-wave sets in use on the American continent alone. There are nearly 500,000 in Europe and the British Isles. And there are thousands more throughout the world, so that listeners in remote places, where there are few educational or cultural advantages, can hear the voices of speakers in London or Boston, Paris or Moscow.

* * *

Everywhere there is increasing realization of the mental nature of causation, and now come plans with a new college year to enlarge the programs which the station offers three evenings a week into an "international university of the air." The station is on the air at the very time when the greatest adult audience is available, but without commercial sponsorship and measured by no other yardstick than benefit to mankind.

A number of colleges have been cooperating and will continue to help with the programs, Harvard, Tufts, Amherst, Yale, Columbia, which is Mr. Lemmon's own Alma Mater; Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, Smith. The broadcasts again will be made from the University Club in Boston on frequencies of 6040 or 11,790 kilocycles. They will include on the first Sunday of each month services from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

The programs will continue to spread education and peace through correct statements of world news, respect for nations through folk songs, music, and right utterances of carefully selected spokesmen. They will send forth, as they have in the past, such features as book reviews, art talks supplemented by illustrations mailed in advance to listeners, lectures on popular law, astronomy, dramatics, modern language lessons, and information about the latest developments in natural science.

* * *

Thousands of letters of appreciation have already come to the station. There is a teacher in Johannesburg, South Africa, who states that it may seem difficult to get out of bed at 2:30 o'clock on a cold morning, but that the programs from W1XAL are worth it. There is a man in Portuguese East Africa who writes, "Wishing you every success." There are letters from Ponoka, Alta., and from Bombay, India.

Then there is the man in Essex, England, who is so glad "to meet a station with such a fine motto as 'Dedicated to Enlightenment,'" and who adds, "the general impression of U. S. A. stations here is an orgy of dance music, 'hot news,' wisecracking comedians and a welter of advertisements for toothpaste," and "it remains for stations like yourself to correct this impression by giving programs of an enlightening nature on the arts, crafts, etc., of your country."

This then is the story of W1XAL, a story which its founder has avoided having told until the station had proved itself, and a story which will continue to unfold in a practically unlimited field of usefulness.

Should the Filibuster Go?

Unlimited Talk Has Buried Many Bills in the United States Senate, Which Prompts Some to Demand an End to Such Obstructionism, but Others Defend It as a Safeguard

By Richard Lee Strout

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

THE AMERICAN SENATE, alone among the great parliamentary bodies of the world today, permits its members to speak at any time, on any subject, at almost any length, with only minor qualifications upon these extraordinary privileges.

One of the world's most conservative bodies in its traditions, the Senate nevertheless perpetuates in this individual freedom from restriction and overlordship a sort of legislative anarchism which Proudhon might have admired. The extraordinary thing is that this remarkable relic has come down into the present and that it still works. The question now is, can it be longer perpetuated?

The growth of cloture in the parliaments of English-speaking countries has paralleled the growth of the membership of the bodies themselves, and the growth in the amount and complexity of the business to be done.

* * *

The American House of Representatives, for example, was originally a small body, about the size of the Senate. Its rules were slack and its government simple. Gradually it grew, and it became necessary to put restrictions into effect. Finally, back in 1888 and 1889, the House found itself unable to carry on business because of interminable delays from obstructionist elements. A dictator appeared, high-handed Speaker Thomas B. Reed, who announced the time had come to break the deadlock and permit the House to do business. He earned the title "Tsar" from Republicans, who were in the minority, but he had his way. When the Republicans themselves came into power, two years later, they were glad to avail themselves of the new restrictions which he had imposed.

The House of Commons met the same crisis a little later. Its rules, too, originally, were loose and easy-going. But the old freedom of debate had to be curtailed in 1882 under Gladstone to meet the obstructionist tactics of Charles Parnell and his fiery Irish Nationalists. Gladstone cited the example of the American House of Representatives, and of other bodies, in presenting his reforms. "The dignity," said Gladstone, "the credit, and the authority of this House are seriously threatened, and it is necessary they should be vindicated."

Gladstone's words might be quoted by Administration leaders of the Senate today; indeed, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas almost paraphrased them in voicing his resentment against the obstructionist tactics of the late Senator Huey P. Long in the closing days of the session just over. Mr. Robinson announced that an interim study would be made with a view to strengthening the cloture rule, but this proposal was dropped after Senator Long's assassination. Nevertheless, the situation continues.

* * *

The Senate does have a cloture rule now, but it takes a two-thirds majority to invoke it, and it is cumbersome at best. Only eleven times, since its adoption in 1917, has it been invoked; and it has been applied only four times. Most proposals for altering Senate procedure relate to this rule. It should be made applicable by a majority, instead of a two-thirds vote, it is argued; furthermore, the provision that the rule shall not apply until twenty-four hours after it has been adopted should be stricken out.

Leonine Senator William E. Borah has taken his stand against any tampering with the ancient liberties of the Chamber. He has been in Congress twenty-eight years, he says, and never yet has he taken part in a filibuster, yet now he rises to defend the procedure which he personally eschews.

"I am unalterably opposed to cloture," says Borah. "It is as Thomas Jefferson said about a free press: a free press has its evils, but controlled debate is intolerable. Controlled debate in both houses would simply be a national disaster. Free debate has killed many a bad piece of legislation and saved millions of dollars to the taxpayers. Where cloture prevails, bad legislation prevails."

And so, for the moment, the situation stands. Woodrow Wilson would have supported a strict cloture on the Senate in his turbulent day. It was he who denounced "a little group of willful men" who blocked by a filibuster in 1917 his plan to arm merchant ships —"and rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible." The present mild cloture rule grew out of that incident.

Charles G. Dawes is another man who would approve of rigid curtailment of debate. He it was who, in a raucous voice from the Vice-President's chair, devoted what was supposed to be a courteous salutation to his new colleagues to a demand for reform; and who spoke the obituary of the same Sixty-ninth Congress, as he banged down the gavel, with the words:

"The chair regards the present legislative situation as primarily due to defective rules of the Senate, under which a minority can prevent a majority from exercising its constitutional right of bringing measures to a vote. It is the only great parliamentary body in the world where such a situation exists!"

When an abuse becomes venerable enough, there are always some who will support it for sentimental reasons. Thus, one of the arguments against instituting true Senate cloture is that it would destroy a historic relic, and a link with the past. Not quite in so many words, but with the same underlying attitude, much of the opposition to cloture from senators springs from this viewpoint.

* * *

But there are stronger arguments for leaving Senate rules unchanged. Whether they are strong enough remains to be seen. They can be understood best, perhaps, by a look at the Senate itself.

Suppose it is a warm summer night in Washington. The flag flutters on the staff above the Senate wing of the Capitol, illuminated by a searchlight, and one can tell from this symbol, all the way down Pennsylvania Avenue, that the Senate is still sitting.

In London, now, Parliament may be meeting beneath the glow of Big Ben as the cool Thames flows by. But Washington is no temperate-zone capital, at least in the summer; though in the cool of an evening like this, there is a certain glamour of lights and verdure, like Havana, which partly compensates for the heat.

Inside the Senate the air is artificially cooled. Members in white suits loll about, as the filibuster proceeds. The excitement has crowded the galleries. The proceedings are good humored enough, and quips and laughs fill the gaps in the proceedings as the clock moves inexorably forward. One side or another ultimately capitulates; perhaps the minority wins concessions from the harassed leaders; perhaps a grim Senate sits out a one-man filibuster, until the would-be obstructionist sinks to his seat from very exhaustion as Huey Long did after 15 hours and 30 minutes of speaking at the last session, when he conducted an unsuccessful filibuster against the NRA extension bill. It was the second longest filibuster in Senate history.

* * *

In general terms, that is how a filibuster looks. What possible excuse, it will be asked, can there be for such an exhibition? Should not the majority always rule? How can the Senate function at all under such circumstances?

Let us study three specific filibusters, all of the last session, before attempting to answer these questions.

Number One was the revolt against the antilynching bill by southern senators. Their filibuster was successful; they defeated the measure just as they defeated a similar measure, by the same tactics, in 1922. This might be called a "sectional" filibuster.

There can be no question that if this bill had been brought to vote, it would have passed. A majority of the Senate, and the nation, wanted it. It had passed the House overwhelmingly. Even some southern senators favored it. But the majority from the South were against it—against it earnestly and passionately. It became a question of states' rights.

Europeans rarely realize, and Americans constantly forget, the mere, sheer size of the United States. It is too big to be hurried, too complicated to be pushed. There is nothing on earth like it, save Russia, and Russia is a dictatorship. Obviously, within reason, the Federal Government may not impose its will on different sections, even though it is legal so to do. Rightly or wrongly, in this case the majority yielded to the passionate protest of the minority. It is obvious from this illustration that, in the last analysis, the filibuster may be invoked to protect minority sections when they demand delay.

* * *

There is a second kind of filibuster.

In the closing week of the last session, Senator Tydings of Maryland, in a speech of brilliant burlesque, filibustered and killed a $500,000,000 flood control authorization bill which its sponsor, Chairman Copeland of the Commerce Committee, admitted a day later was a "pork-barrel" bill which he had advocated only "with his fingers crossed." In whatever light this admission placed Senator Copeland, the facts of the bill's composition cast light on Senate procedure. The bill had been rushed through the House as a $300,000,000 measure, passing at 10 o'clock at night. The next morning in Senate committee some $200,000,000 additional authorizations were added, in a brief two-hour session, and later that eve-

(Continued on page 13)

Snapshotting a Snapshotter

Margaret Bourke-White Started as a Biologist, but Turned Into a Photographer Who Can Make a Factory Smokestack Look More Like a Smokestack Than Any Smokestack Ever Seen

By Janet Mabie

MODERN ADVENTURERS IV

This is the fourth of a group of articles about men and women who have done unusual things in the modern world.

IF SHE WERE ASKED, AT THE kind of party at which people delight in such conundrums, to sum up her career as it stands at this auspicious moment, Margaret Bourke-White would probably call it, after the manner of the French, a *success foolish,* for she is really a biologist, yet here she is also, for all the world to see, a photographer of impressive skill and reputation, and the last thing in this world she expected to be, as lately as 1924, was a commercial photographer, let alone a fantastically successful one.

Before passing to photographic encounters with such matters as the 1934 drought in the Dakotas, and Narragansett Bay during the America's Cup races, let us look at Miss Margaret Bourke-White.

She is slender and dashing, and a girl who can be dashing in the riotous disorder of a half-settled 38th floor penthouse at 5:30 in the afternoon of an unbelievably busy day is a girl to be proud of.

The penthouse is home and studio as well, so it takes time. An opal sunset attracted her attention as she came swinging across the room, after having successfully negotiated piles of lumber, boxes, rolls of rugs and what not in the gathering shadows of the great room; and she dispensed with the formalities for a stranger in order to speak immediately of the sunset which sifted its glow across towering buildings and into the almost cathedral-sized windows of the studio.

"When I get settled," she said, "I shall love the sunsets best. This is my ringside seat."

Telephones rang, a lingering workman took a squint at a half empty bucket of lemon paint and peered at the smoothness with which its color already lay on part of the walls. Miss Bourke-White smiled at his investigations and looked up at the towering ceiling, which is the color of the sky in Darjeeling on certain nights, and she said, "We wanted the studio to have three levels, because I like to shoot down sometimes," and she indicated a dim level far above, and a lower one, cat-walked across smooth white plane surfaces, and the floor itself.

She curled up in the corner of a piece of ample and highly modern furniture on a semicircular platform in the corner, which, when the studio is finished and in order, will be a very impressive corner indeed. And the imperative ringing of the telephone, and her discovery that it was a brother who is not seen for months at a time, having a roving commission, and who then calls up just before dinner and says, "See you in half an hour," gave a handful of minutes in which to think back at the brief and exciting business history of this girl.

* * *

She was born in New York and she went along with her parents to the Middle West when she was nothing but a slip. Her father was a naturalist and taught his daughter to see things which are not vouchsafed to everyone. She took to having pets. Once it was 25 turtles; again an adolescent boa constrictor; still again 200 caterpillars. To the rise and fall of the fortunes of the creatures, the Bourke-White family paid devoted attendance.

The daughter specialized in natural history in the high school in Cleveland; she got a natural history counsellorship at a girls' camp for summer; she had a brief interval at Columbia with some sort of a rather fringe-y focus on art, including photography, which she divined shrewdly would give her some needed credits. But a camera then was only a camera to her, a box that might spill out credits when they were most needed. She transshipped to the University of Michigan and plunged into biology in earnest, especially reptiles—of all things that fly in the air. At the end of her junior year it was revealed to her that there was no money—none at all—to go on with her studying. She was annoyed, but she is not one to sit around and be glum. She got a job in the Museum of Natural History in Cleveland and began to repair the dike.

A year out and she was ready for her senior year in college. She transshipped again to Cornell, but there was something wrong somewhere and the possibility of having to leave if she didn't do something about money appeared. She got a job taking pictures on the campus to raise the money to stay.

She would have said she was muddling around, but she was turning out photographs that were good enough to sell briskly. Certain people who ought to know looked at them and murmured, "Extraordinary," and she thought perhaps they were guying her. In the spring of 1927, when it was getting nearly time to make out what she would do next, she stuffed some photographs into a portfolio and set out for New York to see some architects. One in particular she wanted to see. He sent word out that it was impossible, as he was catching a train. She sent word in that it was impossible for him to catch the train, as she had something he would not like it not to see.

He came barging out of his office to see what the girl looked like who sent such messages, and she didn't waste words but shoved a picture at him, saying, with common sense, "Look at this and tell me what you think."

He looked at the picture, and he looked at her, and he told his secretary to cancel his reservations, and said to Margaret Bourke-White, "Come on in here, I want to talk to you."

That was the beginning.

There is a lot more which has no proper place here.

Let us skip over seven or eight years.

Her industrial photographs had come to be widely known. Smokestacks looked like something to thousands of people, when Margaret Bourke-White took pictures of them. A banker asked her to take some interiors of his place of business and he sent her along, too, to see a man she had been wanting to know, because he was a steel man, and she wanted to photograph steel furnaces. He thought she was fooling at first. Such a thing had never been done. But he gave her permission, and she set to work.

Half the time she had to work at night, either to avoid people who would be in the way in the daytime, or to get shots of furnaces as they looked only at night. The man who had given her permission to work went to Europe, and came back; she took some pictures to show him. He made a loud noise of astonishment and gave her $100 apiece for them, so they could be made into a privately printed book. Miss Margaret Bourke-White was pretty surprised. Let us leave all that and get to the drought. In 1929, the girl had been taken onto the staff of Fortune Magazine. Lugging cameras, she got to be a familiar sight to men around the Aluminum Company of America, the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, the Chrysler Corporation and what not. She wanted to go to Russia, and she did. The Russians intended to hold her at arm's length, but she took steps and they let her in.

* * *

Later, it was decided in the offices of Fortune that she should take some pictures in the drought areas. It was odd, she said; no one seemed to know quite where the drought was. But she packed up her cameras and took a plane for Omaha, and someone said something about its being pretty dry over in Texas, too, and she flew over there; and then someone said something else about the Dakotas, and she flew back to them. She wanted to go to as many types of localities as possible; she would get up at 4 o'clock in the morning, work for six or seven hours; catch a plane and fly for two or three hours to a new location, and then backtrack; it was all in pretty much of a hurry, because the pictures had to be got, and got back to New York in time to be made up for a magazine which would appear before the drought was ancient history.

The minute she got back, someone said "Cup races" to her, and she left for Newport. A news picture agency wanted her to work for it on location, so to speak, and she went up in the early stages of preparing for the races, so she could become familiar with the boats and their crews, and their masters. She was delighted, because she likes sharp and quick contrasts, and nothing on earth could have been in greater contrast to Russia and the Dakotas in a dry spell than Newport, got up, beribboned for the cup races.

She wheedled Mr. Vanderbilt into letting her go for a trial spin on his boat; and she then hired a motorboat for her own use which was to enable her also to tag around like a puppy at the heels of the defender. And then an incident occurred which it will be plain to be seen was the sort of thing which

(Continued on page 12)

Photo by Robert C. Schumann

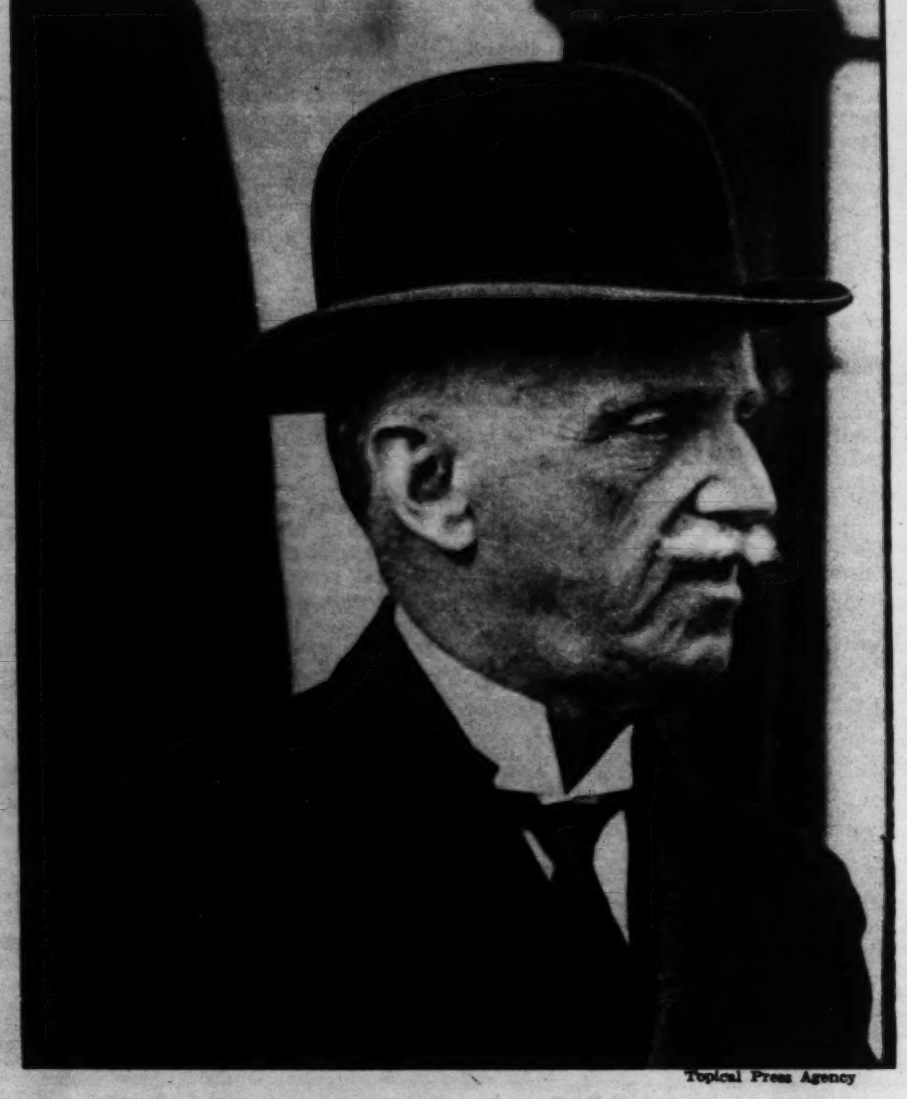
MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE AT WORK

Inspecting Her Equipment Before Setting Out on a Transcontinental Flight to Make a Group of Photographs Aloft.

Coins of the Realm

King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, Student of Numismatics, Possesses One of the Finest Coin Collections and Has Compiled the Best Reference Work on Italian Currency

By Paul Cremona



Topical Press Agency

NUMISMATIST AND EMPEROR
King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy Is One of the World's Foremost Authorities on Coins.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III OF Italy takes a place in the foremost rank among the cultured men of Europe. As quite a young man he impressed Queen Victoria of England as being the most remarkable among the younger generation of royal princes. The variety of his knowledge and the curious exactness of his memory never failed to impress the foreign savants with whom he came in contact. In more than one direction he might have won a name for himself, and in his favorite hobby, numismatics, he has justly earned the title of expert.

His famous collection of Italian coins and medals, which has been put together with consummate erudition and technical skill, represents a royal treasure, comprising a vast number of unique specimens of priceless value, not only from an intrinsic but chiefly from a numismatic point of view. It is housed in a large apartment in the second floor of the Quirinal Palace and is kept in 63 large chests, each of which has 75 drawers divided into 48 compartments. Room has thus been provided for about 230,000 pieces.

Besides the collection of coins, and forming as it were a necessary and logical addition, is the numismatic library, where the numismatic assistants of the King, Prof. Costantino Luppi and Baron Cugnetti, devote their time, under the King's personal direction, to the classification and development of the collection. It is here that the King himself spends the leisure hours of his busy life, absorbed in his favorite studies.

While most sovereigns are inclined to collect important works of art or historic souvenirs, only a few have been attracted toward the minor arts, such as numismatics. Among the monarchs who had a veritable passion for numismatics may be mentioned Henry II, Charles IX, Henry IV and Louis XIV of France; Maximilian I and Francis I of Austria, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary, Maria Christina of Sweden, Alphonso of Aragon and Ferdinand I of Naples, the great Cosimo de' Medici in Florence, Emmanuele Filiberto and Carlo Alberto of Piedmont.

To this illustrious list must be added the reigning Italian monarch, who, although last in the chronological order, is indisputably the most eminent, owing to the scientific value of his large collection. In fact, in King Victor Emmanuel's case, it is not merely a question of amusement only, but of scientific application, serious study, specialized technicality and research into old historical documents. It is only by patient research and study that King Victor Emmanuel was able to gather the most important private numismatic collection in the world and to illustrate it in the "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum," a monumental work of the greatest scientific interest.

King Victor Emmanuel started his unique collection of coins with a solitary penny. Prof. Luigi Morandi, who was King Victor Emmanuel's tutor when the latter was a boy, and who later wrote a fine biography of his pupil, gives us a vivid description of the way in which the early inclination of the royal youth toward coins and numismatics was discovered. At the age of 10, Victor Emmanuel, then known as Prince of Naples, had received as a present a "baiocco," or penny, of Pope Pius IX, which he had never seen. He was at once immensely interested in the small bronze coin, which he believed to be quite rare, and from that moment began to collect with his pocket money all rare coins that came his way. After the first and relatively unimportant bronze coin, gold and silver ones began to flock in, besides commemorative "tesserae" and medals, so that in a few years the little collection had amassed several hundred pieces.

The episode of the "baiocco" occurred in 1881, and already in 1883 the collection of the Prince of Naples numbered 3000 pieces. Professor Morandi, perceiving his pupil's passion, gave him as a task a numismatic essay, and on April 9, 1883, the Prince, who was then a little over 13 years of age, submitted to his tutor an essay in which he wrote:

"Three or four years ago I was presented with a penny of Pius IX, which I put aside; subsequently I was given other coins, 15 altogether, of various kinds; then the King, my father, gave me 70 bronze coins which, together with the others already in my possession, formed the nucleus of my present collection. For some time I forgot all about my coins, but then I began to take an interest in them, and the collection thus began to grow and develop until, on Nov. 11 last," the Prince's birthday, "the King gave me another 200 coins, and as a Christmas present my father again gave me 157 pontifical coins, dating from Pope Martin V to 1870, and on the same day the Queen gave me many bronze coins, among which I found several of great interest. Since then I have been constantly adding to my collection, which now comprises over 3000 specimens."

* * *

As years passed, the passion of the Crown Prince of Italy for numismatics increased, so that at the age of 27 he had already scientifically catalogued his collection. On Oct. 22, 1896, Victor Emmanuel writes to his ex-tutor, Professor Morandi, who took a deep interest in his pupil's numismatic studies: "Lately I have been collecting only medieval and modern coins of Italian mints; I have had to abandon classical coins, because I am persuaded that only by limiting the field of my researches will it be possible for me to put together a fairly good collection."

And this collection was not only "fairly good," but had become so precious and unique that it had to be kept under lock and key in a special safe. One day, however, the Prince unfortunately lost the key, and, to his despair, smiths and specialists were unable to open the safe. Then the Prince had a bright idea. He telephoned to the Chief of Police, who at once obliged him by releasing from prison a notorious safebreaker, who had been caught red-handed a few days previously. This gentleman was only too pleased at the unexpected invitation and, being supplied with the necessary tools, he opened the safe in a moment, greatly to the Prince's relief and delight, so much so that he shook hands with the thief and let him off.

Toward the end of 1900, the collection already comprised 22,000 pieces, without counting the classical coins and medals. After the King's accession it was notably increased by the addition of the valuable Marignoli collection, which had been put up for auction, so that the specimens now numbered 40,000. Today, the King's collection totals well over 100,000 medieval and modern coins struck in Italy or by Italian artists abroad, including several by Benvenuto Cellini. It is the most complete collection in the world of Italian coins from the Crusades to the present time.

Another interesting episode which dates back to the early years of King Victor Emmanuel equally tends to prove his uninterrupted passion for numismatics. When the Prince became engaged to Princess Elena of Montenegro, one of the gifts which she received from her future husband was a very rare gold medal coined in the first years of the Montenegrin Petrovic-Niegos dynasty. The future Queen was deeply touched by this present, and since then she has taken an active interest in King Victor's hobby, always collaborating with him in completing his collection.

King Victor Emmanuel's reputation as an expert in numismatics was universally acknowledged in 1931, when the fiftieth anniversary of his numismatic activity was celebrated. The King received an international plebiscite of admiration, and many foreign universities and academies bestowed honors upon him.

The Italian King's collection of coins has become known to the world at large chiefly through his "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum," a monumental series, copiously illustrated, which aims at giving a complete catalogue of Italian coins from the Middle Ages to the present day, whether struck in Italy or by Italians in other countries. The "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum" is the only extended work of reference on the subject, as information about Italian coins, other than ancient ones, is mostly buried in rare pamphlets or scattered articles.

King Victor has accomplished a work which only a great academy or institution but no private person could ever have achieved. Experts frankly admit that King Victor is not one of the usual "dilettanti," but a deep investigator and a keen student of the science of numismatics. They recognize as a special merit that he has not selected the Greek coinage, which from an artistic point of view might have proved the most rich and attractive, nor the Roman, or Byzantine or Oriental, but that he chose the Italian coinage, specializing in those struck from the Middle Ages to the present day, thus covering 15 centuries and all the territories which now form the united kingdom of Italy.

* * *

There was a great variety of Italian currencies in the days when almost every independent state, however small, issued its own money. The exceeding beauty of some of the coins, such as the gold florin of Florence, the zecchino of Venice, and the silver matapane, first struck by the Doge Enrico Dandolo, makes a study of Italian mints peculiarly fascinating.

In order to organize and put in order his magnificent collection the King works very hard, sparing neither trouble nor expense. When he was still Crown Prince, his favorite pastime was to go "nosing" after rare coins through Italy; he cruised about, incognito, all over the Mediterranean in his own yacht, landing at out-of-the-way Greek ports, in forgotten islands of the Aegean, in Asia Minor, mingling with the common people, with sailors and fishermen, chiefly with dealers in antiques, always hunting after rare coins, in a keen chase after those Italian coins which in the Middle Ages formed an individual coinage almost as rich as that of ancient Greece. Every discovery, each new find of a rare coin, was regarded by him as a great victory.

The publication of the "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum" was commenced in 1908. According to the famous numismatic expert, Prof. August von Loehr, this is "the most important among all existing numismatic publications." The work has effected a real revival of interest in Italian numismatics. The King attends personally to this publication and, in order to render the work as perfect as possible, he sends the proofs, as soon as they are printed, to the leading Italian and foreign experts, with a request that notes be made in case of omissions and mistakes.

Thirteen volumes have already appeared and nine more volumes have still to be published before the work is complete.

DARING *to* THINK

By Maribob

HAVE YOU EVER FELT a little bit sorry that there are no more countries in the world to be discovered, that we can travel under water, on the water, on the land and in the air; that we can talk to each other when thousands of miles apart; that we can bottle up sound in a gramophone record as easily as we can preserve fruit in a can—in short, that there is nothing NEW left for us to discover, and no longer any chance of adventure?

If so, and if you want adventure, come with me on a voyage of mental discovery. We shall need the courage to doubt the truth of every bit of this world's knowledge, not summarily rejecting it, but refusing to accept it merely because we have always thought it true, or because others, maybe in millions, hold it to be so. We shall arrive presently not at the end of anything but at the beginning of all things, with that wonderful feeling of standing on the threshold. It is certain we shall be dubbed fanatics, but we shall simply adopt the duck's method of protection and let the waters of criticism run off our backs.

* * *

Let us start with something dreadfully true,—the Law of Gravity, according to which it is said that all things are drawn toward the center of the earth. But we have seen water run uphill—away from the center of the earth. The law is broken. Quickly comes the excuse: water finds its own level and will flow upward to the height of the main supply. Note that a new law is made to mend the flaw in the original. But again we have seen water run uphill and above the main supply,—up through a tube or a piece of string over the edge of a bucket. With alacrity comes the second excuse:—capillary attraction. Note another new law to mend another flaw in the original. Now we venture to suggest that there may be no LAW of gravity after all, but that the so-called law is a fallacy that works nearly always, and when it fails, instead of recognizing the collapse of LAW, we have with great adroitness thought of supplementary rules with which to bolster up this fallacy.

On we go from worldly laws to the world itself, and now we find ourselves in distinguished company, for Sir James Jeans in his book, "The Mysterious Universe" (p. 136), while repeatedly returning to the significance and reality of thought, says, "If all this is so, then the universe can be best pictured, although still very imperfectly and inadequately, as consisting of pure thought . . . " Similarly, A. S. Eddington says in "The Nature of the Physical World" (p. 281), "But no one can deny that mind is the first and most direct thing in our experience, and all else is remote inference—inference either intuitive or deliberate." As long ago as 1875 Mary Baker Eddy wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. . . ." (p. 468).

* * *

Thus we also dare to think along this line, that if matter may be thought then the earth is thought, and this seems less fantastic when we remember that it was once believed to be flat, and long journeys were avoided for fear of falling over the edge. Was it not obvious—were the world anything but flat would not all the sea pour off and all the people slide off? Then some ultramodern daydreamer called Columbus said it was ROUND! At first he was laughed at, then frowned at, then persecuted and then BELIEVED.

Now, if you please, we know we are right. Is it not obvious and proved beyond dispute? Yet we find that the mysterious force which is said to prevent water, people and anything not fastened on, from flying off a whirling sphere, and so making the "round" theory possible, is—the Law of Gravity!

We maintain that the earth need not be round just because we believe it is, nor because we believe that we have proof that it is, any more than it had to be flat because everybody believed it was. Our convictions concern our beliefs, not the earth, and we are no more positive in our beliefs than were the people of the flat era. If we should discover it is perforated or zigzagged we should at first be laughed at, then frowned at, then persecuted and then believed. Eventually so many people would be thinking perforation or zigzaggery that somebody would hit on a proof and then the earth would be a new shape. But it has never altered. It is the same now as it was in 1400 and as it will be in 14,000. *Is there a world outside what we think about it?* Even if there is, it appears that the only thing that matters to us is what we do think about it at the time.

* * *

Not many years ago we could hear only those sounds which were said to be "within earshot," our range of hearing being limited by the supposed action of sound waves in the air. Then the telephone enabled sound to travel wherever wires were laid and electrified. Next wireless took us by storm and we were astounded to find that wires were not necessary, providing there were an aerial, some batteries and a few valves. Soon the aerial was dispensed with and it was discovered that a little box of tricks the size of an attaché case would bring us words and music from all over the world. Thus is seen the gradual elimination of matter, and we are convinced that quite soon even the contents of this box will be found superfluous, and it will be recognized that the complete process is mental and depends not at all on the material components employed, but on our belief in their necessity.

Now it is probable that the most important piece of matter to us is what we call "ourselves"—but what of ourselves? In common with a few million others we have always believed that we each had a couple of arms, two legs, a head, and a body neatly packed with the components of a sort of internal combustion engine. But have we? We may have believed that the world was round but that didn't make it so. We may now believe that the world is round but that doesn't make it so. We may also believe that we are material bodies *but that doesn't make us so.* In fact we are seriously considering the proposition that mortal men are not bodies at all, but bundles of thoughts and beliefs.

Perhaps this is the beginning of all things.

A TURKOMAN, HERAT

CHALDEAN WOMAN, BAGHDAD

Portraits by the A
Alexandre I

Artists as Explorers

By Dorothy Adlow

A SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE distinguishes the artist today. Unprecedentedly free in choice of action, he may be observed indulging in hobbies, experimenting with new theories, and wandering over the world to regard the beauty of nature and the ways of man. At first, it was boredom which carried him away from the inbred metropolitan centers; then it was curiosity, and ultimately fascination in discovery.

Paul Gauguin was one of the first to make a voyage and set the fashion. The South Sea Islands and the wilds of Africa proved a revelation. The civilized artist brought away more than he contributed, and prompted a revolution in the arts, the results of which we know and must acknowledge today. The appetite for discovery has not yet been satisfied; artists still hope to tap new sources, to find some fresh folk themes, some new curiosities of design. The farther they travel from civilized centers, the greater the likelihood they will find fresh material, untinged by worldly conventions.

It may be said, in parenthesis, that the venturesome artist has been criticized for his desire to escape, and a great deal of propaganda has been spread in recent years to drive him back, and keep him, on native shores. But artists cannot be subdued in their curiosity any more than scholars or scientists, and we find them flying the skies, descending in the bathysphere, scaling tall mountains, enduring heat and hazard that they may enjoy, observe and record.

* * *

One kind of artist, like Rockwell Kent, has traveled far to find undepicted vistas of natural beauty. He does not paint people, but mountains and stretches of land and water and sky, and what he paints is blended well with the personal solitude felt. Nicholas Roerich is another who has penetrated obscure places in India and painted vast scenic compositions. Both painters are subjective, evincing from these remote regions a mystical, a symbolic note. They lean toward the poetic, the expressive, and no doubt tinge the places of their choice with their own inner excitement. What they bring back may have artistic merit, but it is not as valuable in a documentary way as the portrayals of artists capable of detached observation.

As the member of an expedition, the artist must commence, of course, by assuming certain responsibilities. An expedition is not merely an act of sport. It undertakes to increase man's knowledge of the world, of ascertaining truths, and replacing conjecture with fact. The artist's talent for representation can help greatly to recreate a scene, to convey on canvas to people who have not been eyewitnesses, the shapes of mountain ranges, the sequences, the vastness. If he is ingenious he may even convey the arctic chill, the tropical heat. He may portray bird and marine life; he may depict snowdrifts, icebergs, storms, and odd manifestations. He can give a clear visualization of village settlements, implying their isolation, indicating their methods of protection, dwelling upon their distinguishing embellishments. He records the color of the houses, the quality of materials used in construction, the nature of accessories used in domestic life.

* * *

And then, there are the natives themselves. After he has made faithful portrayals of their forms, their features, the tint of their flesh, the scantiness of their costume, he wishes to establish more subtle traits, such as the posture, the bearing, the mental attitude, the grade of intelligence. His accurate sight and manual skill make this an important ethnographic contribution. He has constructed a complete image. Brought home, the image may be pondered by the learned, who include these pictures in their records. It may also be enjoyed by aesthetes, who have no interest beyond the attractiveness of a picture well painted.

Photographers also go on expeditions and, in this age of technics, it may seem a romantic caprice to enlarge the cargo with the person of an artist. Once again, the consideration of the difference between the camera print and a painting arises. The question is asked, which is more efficient, which more dependable. The camera, no doubt, serves the purpose in most instances. It is not a moody, a fallible, a personal instrument; it may always be depended upon to record accurately the subject within its register. But the

A GROUP OF LAMAS, PEI-LING-MIAO

Portraits by the Artist-Explorer, Alexandre Iacovleff

GIRL OF BORNEO

GADEM, ELEPHANT HUNTER, BIRAO

Craftsmen Able to Convey Subtle Essentials by Proper Selection and Avoidance of the Photographic Contribute Vastly to the Value of Expeditions and Themselves Benefit by the Discipline Involved

camera is not selective; it tends to make things uniform; it is incapable of conveying subtle differentiations, of capturing the atmospheric character, as the eye of the artist can.

The camera lacks emphasis, reducing every subject, no matter how elevated, how lowly, to the same silvery pictorialization. The artist can at will accent a line, suppress a color; he can dwell upon features which are considered important. The artist can drive home the idea by selecting such details as disclose more vividly the imperious characteristics of the tribal chief, the submissiveness of the women, the curious graces of the dancers. With his discerning eye he discovers the salient motive and plays upon it. There is wanting in photography an acute difference between divergent subjects and types. The greater the artist the more efficiently does he distill the essence of the subject he portrays.

Experience teaches us that the founders of expeditions are poor art critics, that they select artists to accompany them in the venture, who are notable for obvious traits of style, generally an ability to make a photographic portrait. As a result most pictures of expeditionary subjects are mediocre and impractical. So much the more significant are the depictions by such an exploring painter as Alexandre Iacovleff, who has twice accompanied expeditions which were sponsored by André Citroen, an Asian and African expedition, respectively. They were conducted by Georges-Marie Haardt.

* * *

Alexandre Iacovleff was in the vanguard of Russian painters. Since the Revolution he has lived in Paris, and at present he is engaged as director of instruction in painting at the Boston Museum School. His reputation had preceded him to America mainly on the strength of the pictures he made in the course of 20,000 miles of travel across two continents. This artist's experience has been anything but the cloistered studio life. He has, in the vernacular, gone out to get his stuff, and what he has brought back is an invaluable repertoire of portraits, small compositions, sketches, studies and marginalia.

Mr. Iacovleff's sound technique served him well when he was obliged to work under pressure, to work speedily, and often to depend entirely upon his memory. Drawing dispatchfully, one must have an eye for essentials, preferably catch the basic design of the subject under study, and then, if interested, sketch in details.

Most of these drawings owe their unmistakable clarity of characterization to the canny perception of the artist, who knew how to grasp essentials. With countless subjects to portray, he cannot resort to polished methods, meticulous handling and tender treatment. Consequently, the bulk of his portrayals are notable for the salient qualities, direct presentation and dauntlessness. Responsibility has kept the artist on tip toe. Looking through his folios, we are inclined to think that many talented painters would profit by similar discipline. So many suffer from lack of responsibility, and their pictures betray their lassitude.

* * *

Mr. Iacovleff has written of the joys and hardships of an artist on an expedition. So often he must work as the machine bumps along. The expedition cannot stop because he has apprehended a beautiful spot, and chooses to paint it, and so he must work as best he can, and rely upon memory. Sometimes the pigment freezes on the palette; sometimes his fingers freeze. Experience proves that it is best to use tempera colors.

There are other difficulties. Getting models to pose, for example. He must be exceedingly tactful. Some tribes have superstitions concerning image making; some have religious prohibitions; some are suspicious of the motives of these strangers. A person of higher social caste may refuse to pose, if inferiors have been asked before him. The life, day by day, is not easy; one must learn to get on with one's comrades, each is absorbed in his special job. There are intervals of melancholy. The men are struggling either with nature, or the ill-will of man.

The largest task remains for the return home, when the artist must in the detachment of his studio co-ordinate all the material, so that it sums up to a comprehensive impression and illustration of the journey. Has he seized the important factors, has he depicted them clearly, does his folio contribute appreciably to the value of the expedition?

Among the New Books

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

A Question of Definition

"PARDON MY PERSISTENCE," writes William H. Adler, "but according to Webster's Collegiate (Third Edition of the Merriam Series), Chauvin was a veteran soldier of the First Republic and Empire, whose demonstrative patriotism and attachment to Napoleon came to be ridiculed by his comrades. Thus, 'Chauvinism: Blind devotion *to a lost cause.*' This justifies my previous comment, or does it?"

No, Mr. Adler . . . We're sorry, but we feel it's your own fault . . . If you had read this column faithfully, you would realize that you must never depend on the "Collegiate" . . . You must have noticed how little the average new graduate of an American university knows about words . . . May this not be because he has relied upon the "Collegiate" dictionary?

* * *

The "Collegiate" dictionary is really as bad as "Collegiate" clothes . . . It's just far enough away from the real thing to betray its devotees . . . We have been telling you for years that you must use no dictionary but Webster's New International, Second Edition, Unabridged . . . Or, perhaps, the big Oxford.

In the complete Webster you will find the derivation of "chauvin" given as quoted above . . . But there is nothing about "a lost cause" as an essential part of the meaning . . . A chauvin is "one of those veterans of the First Empire who, after the fall of Napoleon, professed an unbounded admiration for his person and acts"; or, "any person affected with exaggerated patriotism, excessive military enthusiasm, or the like; chauvinist; a jingo." And chauvinism is defined as "the exaggerated sentiments or disposition of a chauvin; hence, vainglorious or exaggerated patriotism."

But you, Mr. Adler, are now living in England . . . If you will refer to A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, otherwise known as the Oxford Dictionary, you will find a similar account of Nicolas Chauvin, with no reference to "a lost cause," and the following definition of chauvinism: "Exaggerated patriotism of a bellicose sort; blind enthusiasm for national glory or military ascendancy; the French quality which finds its parallel in British 'jingoism.'"

So there you are, Sir . . . The idea of a lost cause in connection with chauvinism is merely incidental to the derivation, and is not at all implied in the word as it is used today . . . Therefore we were not intimating that we considered the female cause a lost one . . . We hope, Sir, that this will be a lesson to you.

* * *

But don't be discouraged . . . Very few people know how to use a dictionary, even if they know what dictionary to use . . . Fewer still know when to disregard the dictionary . . . We once won the unending enmity of a colleague by borrowing (without credit) a remark used by a professor of German: "If the dictionary disagrees with me, the dictionary is wrong."

And yet there is something in that statement, if it is made by the right person . . . Dictionaries have a hard time of it, keeping up with usage . . . But very few of us are entitled to override the dictionary . . . It is doubtful, Mr. Adler, whether, in view of your "chauvinistic" record, you are qualified to enter the select group . . . Better wait a while longer.

Lamb Revealed in His Letters

The Letters of Charles and Mary Lamb, edited by E. V. Lucas. London: Methuen & Dent. 60s. New Haven: Yale University Press. $18.

IN THESE THREE very respectable gilt-topped volumes Mr. E. V. Lucas has collected the whole of the known correspondence of Charles and Mary Lamb. There are more than 1000 letters in all and they have not been housed in one edition before; one might, in fact, call this the final edition. But Mr. Lucas, who has been at work on Lamb for the past 30 years and has watched the dispersals and reassemblings of Lamb's letters with anxious eye, is cautious. There must, he feels, still be many more of Elia's letters lying forgotten in attic trunks.

E. V. LUCAS

As it is, he has had trouble enough with the known correspondence. Years ago the American owner of the Manning correspondence refused access. On what ground Mr. Lucas does not say; but another American, Huntington, swallowed everything that came into the market; and now what letters Huntington did not corner for California lie in Texas, New York and Boston, and a few in London. As Mr. Lucas says, it is a mercy from an editorial point of view that they are becoming more concentrated and available.

* * *

It must always have been a pleasure to receive a letter from Lamb and the pleasure survives for us. There is the amusement of hearing about the Lamb circle, which was a wide one. He sits punning among the distraught revolutionaries and romantics, amusing himself—the slave of security but with his own dreadful skeleton in the closet all the same: Mary's madness—while the Shelleys are in a mess, the Hazlitts leading the cat-and-dog life Mary Lamb had foreseen, the Coleridges no better, and the Wordsworths portentous in respectability and recantation. Lamb preferred the old authors to the new work of his friends, though he was a fervent admirer of Coleridge and Wordsworth in their youthful acquaintance. To the Tory, charm and flavor are in the end everything.

The earliest letters were written to the slightly older Coleridge when Lamb was 20. They contain a great deal of detailed criticism of Coleridge's verses but are most interesting because it was to Coleridge that Lamb unbosomed himself when his family tragedy broke upon him. The young Lamb is a very different creature from the jocund, crusty and playful fellow of a few years later. His piety is eloquent, his humor is not yet warm, tragedy has made him intensely stoical and self-controlled.

* * *

Stoicism remained. The change comes some five years later when Manning, the Cambridge don, arrives on the scene. The bowed young moralist gives way almost in a flash to something more like our Elia. The hoaxing letters begin. He stands up to Wordsworth genially now, admiring the "Lyrical Ballads" but with his feet well rooted in the eighteenth century, essentially an urban man. In a famous letter he answers Westmoreland with London:

> Separate from the pleasure of your company, I don't much care if I never see a mountain in my life. I have passed all my days in London, until I have formed as many and intense local attachments as any of you mountaineers can have done with dead nature.

Twenty-nine years later he was still worrying Wordsworth with the same attack.

The hoaxes are justly celebrated. One of the best originated in another hoax which had fairly caught him napping. Lamb got his own back with the slyest art, beautifully extricating himself and implicating his opponent, a young conveyancer. Part, at least, of Lamb's response must be quoted:

> I am ashamed to have not taken the drift of your pleasant letter which I find to have been pure invention. But jokes are not suspected in Boetian Enfield. We are plain people; and our talk is of corn, and cattle and Waltham markets. Besides, I was a little out of sorts when I received it. The fact is I am involved in a case which has fretted me to death, and I have no reliance except on you to extricate me.

Then the fantasy begins, diabolical in its ingenuity: his brother's widow, he says, has left some property

> which it seems she held under Covert Baron, unknown to my brother, to the heirs of the body of Elizabeth Dowden, her married daughter by her first husband, in fee simple, recoverable by fine—invested property, mind; for there is the difficulty—subject to leet and quit rent; in short worded in the most guarded terms, to shut out the property from Isaac Dowden, the husband. Intelligence has come of the death of this person in India, where he made a will, entailing this property (which seemed entangled enough already) to the heirs of his body, that should not be born of his wife; for it seems by the law in India natural children can recover. They have put the cause into Exchequer process, here removed by Certiorari from the native courts; and the question is, whether I should, as executor, try the cause here, or again re-remove it to the Supreme Sessions at Bangalore? (which I understand I can or plead a hearing before the Privy Council here).

Merely that to begin with!

Increasingly Lamb is the playboy and Jack-in-the-box, the connoisseur and occasional moralist. The letters of Mary, free of these pranks and pretenses, are more revealing of her brother's life and her own. She is shrewd and affectionate. I am not sure that her letter to Sarah Stoddart, hesitating on the brink of marriage with Hazlitt, is not one of the best sardonic notes on marriage that a confirmed spinster has ever written.

Mr. Lucas's notes are the indispensable biographical guide to a work of this kind, and the whole edition is sound and attractive.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Clarence Day's "Life With Father" is now in its sixty-eighth thousand, Alfred A. Knopf reports. This book has been among the leaders of the nonfiction best-seller lists since its publication on Aug. 1.

Longmans Green is publishing this fall in the United States Winifred Holtby's "Women." John Lane's English edition was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on July 23.

Macmillan has now published in America I. M. Horobin's "The Pleasures of Planning," which was issued in England last spring. It was reviewed in these columns on May 8.

Latest additions to the New Temple Shakespeare (Dent; Dutton) are "Romeo and Juliet," "Pericles," "All's Well That Ends Well" and "Twelfth Night."

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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George IV—Such as He Was

George the Fourth, by Roger Fulford. New York: Putnam. $3.50.

BIOGRAPHER AFTER BIOGRAPHER tries to rehabilitate His Majesty King George the Fourth. It just can't be done; all the king's horses and all the king's men can't put this particular Humpty-Dumpty together again. The champions of His Majesty generally hurl their gauntlet down before Thackeray, who is not in a position to respond to the challenge. They can without difficulty demonstrate that Thackeray was not fair to the last of his "Four Georges," that his judgment is superficial and narrow-minded, that he took no pains to assemble and sift the evidence, that such good qualities as the King had were not of a kind to appeal to him, that his lecture was prepared for American audiences anyway.

* * *

It is easy to prove Thackeray wrong; but proving Thackeray wrong does not prove George IV right. When they have disposed of the Victorian moralist, the biographers go on to show that George IV was a patron of the arts, indeed (as Mr. Fulford rightly insists) not only a mere patron (anybody in high estate can be that and most such people usually are that) but a connoisseur as well, with a genuine appreciation of painting, some practical knowledge of music and a passion for architecture.

This is all very well, in fact more than can be said for most monarchs; and it is a disgrace of postwar London that so much of the Regent's splendid rebuilding of the city has of late years been destroyed. But to rehabilitate George IV one must have at hand other arguments than his good taste and his delicately exotic fantasies. To rely upon these characteristics of the King is to invite the retort of Macaulay to those who defended King Charles the First.

It is all to the good that George IV, though at immense expense, made a collection of pictures which is now the pride of the English nation; all to the good that he presented his father's library to the British Museum; all to the good—Mr. Osbert Sitwell has lately been teaching us to recognize this—that he planned and partly paid for the Pavilion at Brighton; all to the good (though here there are those to dispute the assertion) that he restored Windsor Castle. It is easier to catalogue his claims upon our admiration than to list the faults and foibles which drew upon him Thackeray's perhaps not thoroughly informed but not unnatural indignation. The modern biographer regards such shortcomings with more indulgence than did the straight-laced and perhaps hypocritical Victorian.

* * *

This is not to say that Mr. Fulford is guilty of any such special pleading as made Mr. Shane Leslie's life of George IV ridiculous. He is, likewise, never guilty of Mr. Leslie's shocking lapses from good taste. He does not treat his subject facetiously, though a pleasant vein of light irony runs through his pages. He is not too clever. His touch is a delicate one but he is fundamentally serious; and he controls the "documents in the case," the memoirs and diaries and biographies which have come down to us in such profusion, very carefully. He is fair-minded, ready to admit all his "hero's" shortcomings, without, however, seeming to realize how appallingly damaging these admissions are.

Take the notorious case of Mrs. Fitzherbert. Mr. Fulford gets himself into difficulties comparable in their entanglements to those in which King George found himself! There is no space to discuss the matter here; but it may be pointed out that on one page he admits that Mrs. Fitzherbert's religion obligated her to go through with a religious ceremony; and yet later he regularly places quotation marks around the word "marriage" when he speaks of her relations with the King. According to English law they were not married; a member of the Royal Family could not marry without the consent of Parliament and could not marry a Roman Catholic in any case. According to Canon Law they were married: and had not Mrs. Fitzherbert's religious advisers considered the marriage valid she would not have lived with her husband. Consequently, whatever way you look at it, he was a bigamist. He was also, in his youth, a drunken rake, and in his manhood a sensual philanderer. He was also supremely selfish (Mr. Fulford admits this). He was no statesman, the extent of his public policy being to secure as much as might be of ease and repose and to extract from the public purse as much money as he could—chiefly for building purposes. But he did have charm and could be agreeably gracious when he wished. That is something, but it is not much.

SAMUEL C. CHEW.

Victorian Reading

The Victorians and Their Reading, by Amy Cruse. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.

THIS IS AN ACCOUNT of what books the Victorians read, what they thought of them and (to some extent) how their reading influenced their lives. By "Victorians" Miss Cruse means English people of the two generations between 1837, when the Queen acceded to the throne, and 1887, the year of the Golden Jubilee. Rightly she considers that the last decade of the Queen's reign, which witnessed the beginnings of the break-up of the old order of things, is beyond her scope.

Her intention is not to offer a new estimate of her own of all the literature of this half century, still less to weigh the relative merits of these books; everything is grist that comes to her mill, the forgotten "best seller" of long ago quite as much as the book that has assumed its permanent place in literary history. "East Lynne" and "Cometh Up As a Flower" interest her as much as "Vanity Fair" and "David Copperfield," because they interested the Victorians; "Vestiges of Creation" as much as "The Origin of Species," for the same reason.

* * *

The surprising thing—or rather the thing that will surprise those of us who from our lofty pedestals look down upon the Victorians—is that though they occasionally backed the wrong horses they generally placed their bets on winners. The books of that age that are memorable today are, with few exceptions, those that attracted the greatest amount of attention when they were fresh from the press. It will be a gratifying testimony to the judgment and taste of the present generation if as much can be said a century hence of today's publications.

Miss Cruse has recognized from the beginning of her inquiry the difficulty of discovering just what the Victorians really thought about the books they read. For only a small proportion of people who read books record their impressions; even people who keep diaries or carry on correspondence with congenial friends do not always note such impressions; and the great majority of readers—especially novel readers—do not record their impressions at all. She has therefore to depend upon the minority whose opinions have come down to us. Consequently, the judgments here recorded, though vast in number, represent the views of only a small number of people, those whose journals and letters have been of sufficient interest to warrant their being published. These opinions are, however, interestingly supplemented by remarks upon current books made by characters in Victorian novels. It will surprise many readers to know how frequently such remarks are made.

* * *

As will be surmised, the amount of material that Miss Cruse has gathered together is immense, and she is to be congratulated on the ingenious way in which she has ordered and arranged it all. Beginning, as is appropriate to her subject, with the Oxford Movement and the heated discussions inspired by the "Tracts for the Times," she passes on to the vogue of Charlotte Young, and hence to Nonconformity, the conflict between orthodoxy and natural science, and the literature of social protest. This leads naturally to Dickens and thence to the subject of fiction in general, which occupies several chapters. One has to do with English interest in American books, where we note particularly the enormous success of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. (We may remark that one of the two most conspicuous gaps in Miss Cruse's record is the lack of a chapter on translations; the other is the lack of a chapter on periodicals and newspapers; Punch is given a chapter to itself but The Illustrated London News and other equally characteristic and successful publications are not mentioned.) The poets of the period are well discussed, and there are general chapters on the Philistines and their books, on the influence of the circulating library (especially Mudie's), on the Feminist Movement, on the Aesthetes and so forth.

A great many of Miss Cruse's anecdotes are old stuff but in their appropriate context they are not staled with repetition. We have Carlyle on "Richard Feverel," Tennyson on "Sordello," Huxley on Wilberforce and similar well-worn anecdotes. But there is also much that is fresh, and as we turn the pages we seem to be transported into the days when scores and scores of celebrated books were the most recent events of the literary world. It is all very entertaining and not a little instructive. There are some slips and errors. Tennyson succeeded to the laureateship in 1850, not 1853; John Addington Symonds is on one page called "James"; Swinburne's publisher was Hotten, not "Horton"; George Eliot was associated with Mr. Lewes, not "Lewis," as he is once called; a certain church is Saint Roque, not Saint Roqué; and there are other similar small blemishes. But as a whole the book is delightful.

A Music-Lover's Novel

Jake, by Naomi Royde-Smith. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

NAOMI ROYDE-SMITH'S new novel, the story of a violinist, constitutes, in effect, a study in music appreciation, though it is a good story withal. In a preliminary note Miss Royde-Smith says that her account of the boyhood of a musical genius contains nothing which cannot be paralleled in the lives of great musicians, but that the story itself is a work of fiction and no one of the characters in it is intended as a portrait of any living person. Some well-known musicians are mentioned by name, but these do not enter into the action of the narrative, though one who follows music gossip might trace a few trifling analogies.

The events are related as they appeared to the eyes of Richard Lingard, tutor to the boy prodigy, Jake Moore. To his tutor, as well as to all who knew Jake, the boy had an irresistible personality. That he presents the same aspect to the reader is proof of the author's ability to draw a forceful character without making it destestable. That the boy is convincing in spite of his extraordinary genius is still another evidence of good work.

Jake was 10 years old when his future tutor first became acquainted with him in a boys' school where Lingard was substituting as assistant headmaster. The boy looked like many other sturdy, independent British youngsters except for a suggestion in eyebrows and mouth of delicacy coupled with determination. He got into difficulty with the music master of the school over an old violin which the boy owned and used in the school orchestra. He was penalized and ran away, and Lingard found him in a hut in the woods, venting his anger in an amazing performance on his violin. Lingard took the child to his mother and then began a close association that lasted until Jake married.

From Mr. Adam, his first teacher in Sanbourne, to the famous music dealers, J. and A. Mountain of London, to the Observatory at Mildensee in Switzerland, to the great violinist Boris Brau whom Jake elected his teacher, to concert tours and world fame, young Moore plowed his way like a torpedo. Unlike a torpedo he did not explode at the end to the destruction of himself and others, but apparently was going on to a long and illustrious career which he had made more secure by annexing a young mathematician as wife.

The story is pleasing and the characters well rounded. It is, however, the firmness and richness with which the musical background is filled in that give the book its chief interest, and the enthusiasm for music that gives it individuality. It belongs among the more substantial of Miss Royde-Smith's novels.

says **Mary Pickford**

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..Snapshotting a Snapshotter

(Continued from Page 5)

could make or break you. It made her, which was fortunate, but she stood an awful lot of guying on account of it, and felt a good deal of a fool.

One day her boat was tagging the Vanderbilt boat. The big boat started to make a turn, and Miss Bourke-White's skipper started to make a turn after it. Miss Bourke-White was running forward with her camera to get an angle she wanted. She tripped. She went overboard, clutching her camera.

"As I went down into the trough of pale green water," she laughed, "I thought, 'Well, now, this will put an end to it; Mr. Vanderbilt will think I'm one of those terrible girls who must always be falling off a boat, and he'll never let me go on the trial ship.'" Occupied with this unprofitable reflection, she floundered around in the water, scrambling with her legs and the one hand not holding her admirable and now abused camera, while the crew of the defender and her own skipper put about to fish her from the water.

It turned out to have been a bath in a good cause. Not only the crew of the Vanderbilt boat, but of the Endeavor, as well, became fired at once to know how the water felt to a photographer.

* * *

"Great social changes took place," she said, "between me and my crew, and the crews of the defenders. It is apparently in the tradition of great racing yachts that they never turn back for anything. Mr. Vanderbilt's boat had turned back to fish me out of the water. The British quite nicely agreed that it was the thing that had to be done. My own crew had a little explaining to do, as to what had been done, if anything, to spill me in the water. Everyone got very chummy. It was quite an experience. Of course, the camera was ruined. I had to borrow a couple of others in the town. It made a mess for me, but things came out all right. I'm glad I learned to be a swimmer long ago."

Women as photographers? You might expect Miss Bourke-White to have views.

"Well, for industrial photography, it has been my experience that you have to be strong as a horse and able to go without sleep for long periods. I frequently work all night. . . . The scenes I want are only right at night. . . . Or it interferes with labor schedules for me to be around in the daytime. In a steel mill the heat is frightful. There is much confusion; shifts change at intervals, and that may do things to cameras carefully set. It is pretty exacting work. . . ."

For portrait photography, she was inclined to think there was something very definite for women in the way of a profession.

"Women are natural bullies, and that helps in portrait photography. Men who must be photographed won't rush out on a woman, as they will on a man photographer. And a woman can harry and hector them to assume positions they don't want to, or she can cajole or flatter them. . . . I don't know. . . . It isn't very easy to explain.

* * *

"Of course, women have done marvelous things with child photography, and photographs of animals. I have done something with dogs myself, and horses, and rather like it, but I suppose really I like coal mines, and steel mills, and the skeletons of skyscrapers best. Steelwork makes marvelously clean photographs, if you know what I mean. Not that I'm clean, during a job. There have been times when my own mother would most certainly not know me.

"And there was that time, about the log jam up in Quebec. We were slow in arriving. They had to hold the log jam for me. First time a log jam ever was held for a lady in the north country, they told me. It was hard work, too. But they did hold it for me, somehow, and the pictures were rather nice.

"What do I do for fun? Oh, dance and swim. And, oh, yes. I go to the movies. I like pictures."

MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE IN HER STUDIO

Although She Specializes in Industrial Subjects, Such as Skyscrapers and Railroad Trains and Factories, She Can Photograph Daintier Things With Equal Skill. Here She Is Preparing a Dish of Fruit to Sit for Its Portrait.

Spindles Losing Appeal

Evidence that Lancashire youths are losing interest in the cotton industry, apparently because they believe there is little prospect of a return to its former prosperity, is provided by the decrease in the number of students studying cotton subjects at the county's various technical schools.

Compared with 495 in 1925, only 100 students studied cotton spinning at the Oldham Technical College last year. At Bury cotton-spinning classes have been suspended, and only cotton-weaving classes are now held.

The decrease at the Manchester College of Technology has been offset to some extent by an increase in those studying salesmanship and marketing.

Mexico's Women Awake

MEXICAN WOMEN, AFTER MANY years of masculine dominance, have begun to assert themselves, and the coming year should win them legal as well as spiritual freedom. The day has now gone by when young girls were married at the age of 16, and then never were seen again in public, except at church, funerals or weddings. At the present moment women here are fighting for the vote as if it were a matter of the most extreme importance, and to some of them it is, for it means a chance to live their own lives, to work in freedom and marry the men of their own choice.

In the larger cities, old customs brought from Spain have given way a very little to new influences, but there still exists a censorship of action and thought that would exasperate a young American girl. Here no señorita of good society is permitted to go onto the street, or to the theater, with a man unless they are formally engaged. The happy-go-lucky comradeship of the United States is not understood here. Even when a couple have plighted their troth in the most solemn manner, they are still never left alone in one another's company, but must always be chaperoned by the mother or, at least, Aunt Elizabeth.

Of course, everyone, including the chaperone, tactfully understands that when the young man bids them all good night, he goes to pause beneath his fiancée's heavily grilled window, where, if the night is warm and the street quiet, they may carry on a whispered, fragmentary conversation. These window "rendezvous" sometimes continue for years, owing to the fact that no man is considered a prospective husband until he is successfully established.

A five-year engagement is very customary, others even longer are not rare, while in a tiny town on the west coast is a happy bride who recently married after waiting twenty-seven years for her husband to "get established." An American girl, brought up under a different tradition, would have married in the beginning, and made a joint career of their work.

Rebellion is a slow fire to start, but difficult to quench, and Mexican women are rebelling by the thousands. A very few years ago, any woman left a widow or unmarried suffered the humiliation of being supported by her brothers or even cousins, because working women were considered a disgrace to their families. When the first courageous girls studied stenography and dared enter an office, they were all but ostracized socially. Even today, no matter how desperately a family needs financial help, it will try to keep the girls at home as long as possible on the theory that once a girl works in an office, no nice man will marry her.

The Mexican woman's fight is for education, first of all. Nor are man-made laws governing child welfare as ample or efficient as they will be when women have a hand in their formulation. All these things and many others are behind the present fight.

All over the country women's organizations have issued calls to their members and no device, be it manifestations, petitions or mass appeal, will be neglected. The Vera Cruz elections, in which working women have been permitted to take part for the first time in Mexican history, lighted a spark that has inflamed the country. Women have made up their minds to vote—and vote for the right to live their own lives, earn their own livings, educate their children properly, and take part in the affairs of the twentieth century.

JACK STARR-HUNT

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. . Filibuster

(Continued from Page 4)

ning the Senate was asked to pass the measure—although the Senate amendments had not yet even been printed.

Senator Tydings prevented the matter from coming to a vote by a speech lasting about four hours. It will be argued that this was hardly a filibuster, but an appeal to reason, and that the measure might have been defeated in any event. On the other hand, opponents of Senate cloture point to the admitted haste and looseness in the construction of many such congressional bills, and ask if they are the sort of thing which should be turned into law by an iron-clad majority rule and a "gag" limitation of debate.

"No parliamentary procedure can be perfect," says Senator Borah. "But it is better to have the light eternally shining in upon public transactions than to have it shut off. There are enough places in the Government where it is shut off. I want one place where it is not."

* * *

Of course, the answer to this might be that with limitation of debate, and a greater responsibility upon the congressional leaders, legislation would be more carefully prepared than it is at present. But that is a hope rather than a certainty. Bills like the Copeland pork-barrel bill are now all too frequent.

Finally, the third kind of filibuster is the "nuisance" variety, which had been favored by Huey Long.

Little need be said about it, for the facts of Mr. Long's defeat of the third deficiency appropriation bill by such tactics in the final hours of the last Congress are fresh in everyone's memory. Mr. Long knew that in killing the bill he would not achieve any practical result, but he desired to vent his personal disappointment at the Administration's cotton loan policy.

Mr. Long was sponsor of another one-man filibuster earlier in the session, against the NRA extension bill, already mentioned, but in this he was defeated. It is important to bring out why he was successful in one and unsuccessful in another. When he filibustered unsuccessfully fifteen hours against the NRA bill, there was no time limit within which the Senate had to act. The Senate simply sat back therefore and grimly waited. When he could talk no longer, it voted him down.

* * *

But in the Long attack on the deficiency bill, the Senate had agreed earlier to adjourn at midnight. Senator Long merely had to keep on talking till the adjournment hour came. The filibuster could readily have been prevented but for the tactical slip of agreeing to a fixed time for adjournment before getting a vote on the deficiency bill.

This is an important matter, because actually the opportunities for effective filibusters have diminished recently in the Senate with the elimination of the old short session, which set a definite time for adjournment, March 4. Filibusters invariably occurred at such times, every two years. Now this biennial season of filibusters has been abolished.

To sum it up, unlimited debate is a good thing in a society of archangels. It is a luxury, however, that can prove too expensive, and a privilege that can easily be abused. The Senate is a relatively small body, and it is possible that unlimited debate may be preserved there. But its success depends on the voluntary co-operation of members, and upon a degree of unity on fundamentals which may be increasingly difficult in the growing complexity of modern America.

H. Armstrong Roberts

RAIN, RAIN, GO AWAY!

Indian Game Laws

Two hundred years ago the Indians in Kentucky set aside game refuges for bears and established what may have been the first game law in America, says Vernon Bailey, retired naturalist of the Biological Survey. Bear fat, bear meat, and bear skins were the most prized returns of the hunt. Large areas were set aside as "beloved bear grounds," where only a limited number of animals could be killed each year, so that a permanent supply of these animals would be maintained.

Air-Conditioned Autos

Engineering thought in the automotive industry is giving renewed consideration to the possibilities of air-conditioned automobiles, the Associated Press reports. The greatest present difficulty is that of persuading the motorist to operate a vehicle with tightly closed windows in sultry weather. And tightly closed windows are essential if mechanical air conditioning is to be successful.

The problem of producing an air-conditioning unit has been proved a simple one in the industry's research department. Moreover, it has been demonstrated in the laboratories that, given reasonable demand for them, the units can be produced at moderate cost.

Not a few of the leading observers in the automotive industry believe the time is not far distant when such units will be offered as optional equipment.

Flying Without Motors

GLIDING HAS BECOME a national interest in Germany under the National Socialist regime, and a group of gliders is being attached to the air-sport centers of the various divisions of the Reich. All that concerns it is now under the energetic direction and control of Gen. Hermann Goering, Reich Minister of Aviation, and the annual competition is conducted under the rules and regulations of his department.

The sixteenth competition was held from July 22 to Aug. 4, and the popularity that gliding has gained has been evidenced by the presence at the chief events of many thousands of spectators.

The Wasserkuppe, a hill about 3100 feet high among the Rhön Mountains, in the very center of Germany, which has been found to be an ideal spot for gliding experiments, was again the starting point for the competition. The weather was favorable; sixty-one gliding machines participated, and records were achieved that were not dreamed of even five years ago.

The greatest height attained in the competition was 11,800 feet, and the longest flight, 314 miles. There were 140 flights of more than 37 miles, 113 of more than 62 miles, 30 of more than 93 miles, 41 of more than 125 miles, six of more than 250 miles, and four widely known glider pilots, Rudolf Oeltzschner, Steinhoff, Heinemann and Bräutigam, accomplished the flight to Brünn, in Czechoslovakia, a distance of 314 miles.

One of the best developed types of gliders is the Rhönsperber (Rhön-sparrowhawk, 1935), on which Ludwig Hofmann, who was the first during this competition to improve the world record, glided to Olesnice, in Czechoslovakia, a distance of 312½ miles. The machine has a span of 51 feet and is 20 feet long.

For training purposes gliders are now provided with a special wireless service, which permits communication between the teacher on the ground and the student in the machine.

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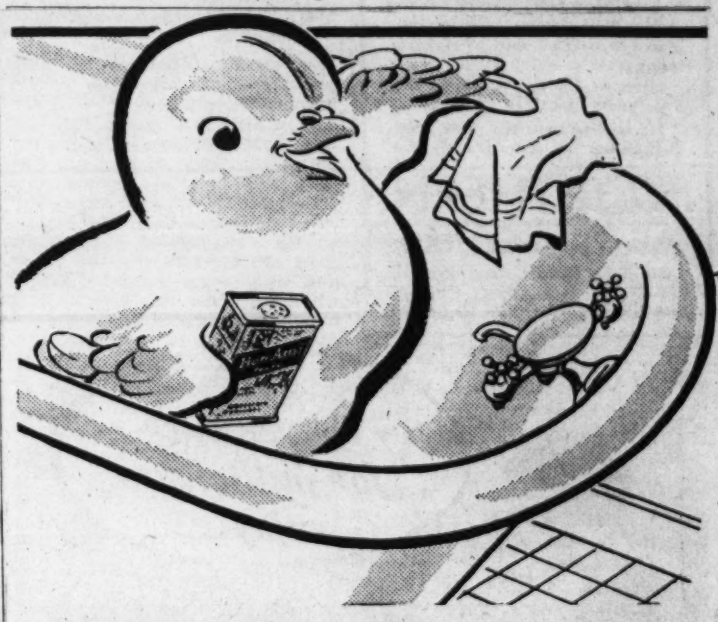

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Gentle Savages . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

May I, in all modesty, call attention to your paragraph under "New Wonders of Research" September 6, 1935, wherein you quote the statement of Dr. Gregory Bateson of St. John's College, Cambridge, England, to the effect that savages are civilized in outlook on war, which supports my own statement in the Monitor Weekly Magazine Section, in my article on "War and Leisure" which appeared June 5, 1935.

I began my article with the assertion that savages are not by nature war-like. It is gratifying to me that eminent scientists such as Havelock Ellis and Dr. Bateson should bear me out in an opinion for whose scientific certainty I could not vouch beyond my own observations.

SYDNEY GREENBIE
Penobscot, Maine

About Social Credit . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

A letter over the name of Harvey S. Chase appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of May 29, 1935. This letter is more remarkable for its omissions than for any definite proofs offered.

The author complains of the "condemnation of bankers, politicians, and statesmen" by Major Douglas, and by selecting one or two *statements of facts*, which, to the uninstructed, are almost incredible, succeeds in casting doubt upon the knowledge or veracity of the proponents of Social Credit. The whole point at issue turns upon the correct answer to the question—"Do Banks Create Credits?" If they do, then Major Douglas is correct in saying that "they acquire securities for nothing." He is also correct in saying that credit money is "created by strokes of a pen," and "out of thin air."

This question: "Do Banks Create Credit?" has been answered again and again (almost ad nauseam) in the very definite affirmative by,

1. Mr. Reginald McKenna
2. Mr. Hawtrey (Secretary to the Treasury)
3. McLeod (in his book on Banking)
4. The Encyclopaedia Britannica

and other authorities of such standing as to leave the answer beyond the shadow of a doubt. The answer is "Banks *can* and *do* create credits." Now, any person or body of persons who "can and do create credits" also "can and do purchase securities," with the credits they create. And as the creation of the credits costs the banker only the paper and ink plus the time of the clerk who uses these implements it is almost *literally* true to say that "a financial institution in such a case acquires securities for nothing."

We are aware that it is not considered good form to call attention to these undeniable facts. We are aware also that it is absolutely heterodox to believe *these facts;* but *heterodoxy* and *bad form,* in these days when the world structure in commerce and productive industry is perishing under our orthodox noses, are of infinitely less importance than the acknowledgment and correction of financial malpractice, which has brought ruin and desolation to countless millions.

Here is a simple test for Mr. Chase. Recently the financial institutions of the U. S. A. have issued credits for thousands of millions of dollars in credits for recovery loans. If the Administration orders it so, they can go on issuing these credits, and *not one of them will have written down their deposits by one single dollar.* "Every loan creates a deposit and every loan repaid destroys a deposit." (Reginald McKenna.) Now, Mr. Chase: there's your chance of a lifetime! Show us one single financial institution in the U. S. A. which has crippled its power to lend by lending on the National Credit, and your case against Social Credit stands proved.

HELEN G. WHITTON
Burnside, Rutherglen
Scotland

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I am glad to reply to Helen G. Whitton's letter to the Monitor concerning "social credit." Miss Whitton's arguments are typical of the social-credit supporters. She first sets up straw figures and then knocks them down. In criticizing the undersigned's letter of May 29, she misses the points completely. She says, "'The whole point at issue turns upon the correct answer to the question, 'Do banks create credits?' If they do, then Major Douglas is correct in saying that 'money is created by strokes of a pen' and 'out of thin air.'"

Miss Whitton, like Major Douglas, confuses the term "money," with the term "credit." My objection to the Major's statements above quoted are, first, that they are not true, and secondly, that both these contenders show by their hypotheses and proposals that they have no understanding of actualities and necessities of banking practices in England and this country.

Miss Whitton quotes four notable authorities to support her statement that "banks create credits," but she fails to realize that this is fundamentally different from her deduction therefrom that "banks create *money* by strokes of the pen." Of course banks create *credit*. That is what banks are for. Bankers, after due investigation, allow *credit* to their customers and take notes covering the loans made, but banks do not "create money" thereby "from nothing." What are the facts? A banker accepts a customer's note, we will say, for ten thousand dollars at 6 per cent per annum interest, due in three months. What does the banker do? He has the note, good for ten thousand dollars, and therefore sets up an asset account for this amount on the bank's books. He does not pay the customer ten thousand dollars in currency over the counter for this note which he has bought, but instead he "gives credit" to the customer on the bank's books as a "deposit-account" against which the customer may draw cheques until the deposit-account is exhausted by charges on account of these cheques.

When the banker sets up this "deposit-account" to the credit of the customer, he does not "create money by a stroke of the pen," but he merely records the bank's *debt* to the customer—a liability account of the bank to the customer—because he has not yet *paid* for the note. He does pay for it, however, as the bank honors the cheques which the customer draws. When the last cheque wipes out the so-called "deposit-account" (liability account of the bank), the banker then has paid in full for the note bought. The so-called "deposit-account" is not *money,* it is a temporary *credit* and actually is not a credit granted by the bank to the customer, but it is a record of the customer's *credit to the bank*. The customer allows the bank to hold his note (which he must pay in three months) without paying him in cash for the note, on account of the convenience of having a "checking account" at that bank and paying his bills by cheques instead of currency.

These cheques of his when they reach the bank *must be paid for by the bank* in currency (or by reduction of the bank's credits at the central bank) and result in diminishing the bank's assets (cash or credit) by the amount of each cheque so honored.

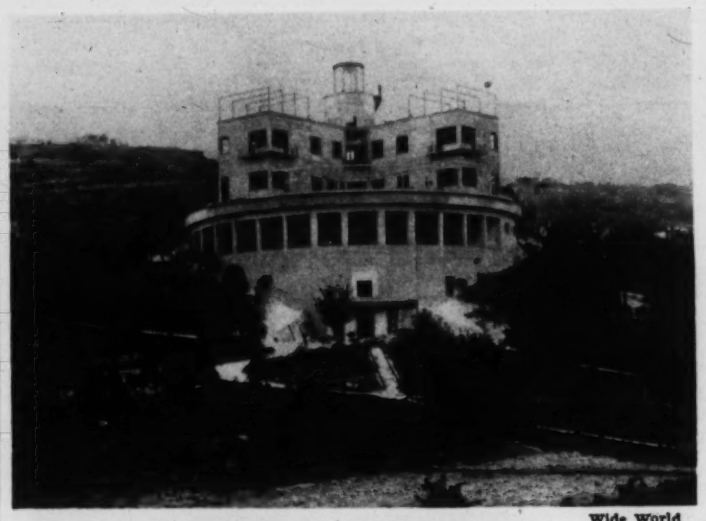
As the bank must *pay* for every cheque, the absurdity of saying that the stroke of the banker's pen "creates money" as social credit asseverates, is evident. The banker's pen creates a *debt* to the customer, not *money*, and this debt is paid by the banker (through the checking system) like every other bank debt. Major Douglas and all his disciples appear to be ignorant of these banking requirements and make their assertions based only on this lack of knowledge.

As to Miss Whitton's authorities, it may properly be asked, "Does any one of them support Major Douglas's hypotheses and proposals?" Not one of them does so.

As for "securities"—bonds and stocks—these are merely forms of long-time debts and when bought by banks are paid for in exactly the same way as notes. They "are acquired" by actual payments in cash or credit, not "for nothing," as uninformed social crediters assume.

As to Miss Whitton's triumphant questions concerning "credits issued for thousands of millions of dollars" by "financial institutions of the U. S. A. recently," the *size* of the purchases of Government obligations has no bearing, since each item of these millions is bought and paid for in exactly the same way as has been described. The banks took the obligations as assets and set up debt accounts, due to the Government through books, to be paid for by honoring cheques of the Government through the Federal Reserve Banks. The locking up of such vast amounts of Government paper—long and short terms—is decidedly crippling to the banks.

HARVEY S. CHASE, C. P. A.
South Hamilton, Mass.



Wide World

SPEAKING OF DYMAXION HOUSES

The Remarkable House "Composed" by Mr. Buckminster Fuller, Described in a Recent Magazine Section, Is at Least Equaled by This "Sunflower" House on an Italian Hillside. The Living Quarters of the House Are on Circular Tracks and Rotate So That the Sun Always Shines Into Them.

Contributors . .

WALTER ALLEYNE IRELAND is a journalist and an educator of wide experience. Born and educated in England, he became a lecturer in American universities, notably Cornell and the University of Chicago. He gave special attention to matters of colonial administration. For two years he was a correspondent for The Times of London in the Far East. Later he became one of the private secretaries to Joseph Pulitzer and subsequently served as a member of the staff of the New York World. He is the author of several books on world affairs, including "Tropical Colonization," "The Anglo-Boer Conflict," "China and the Powers," "The Far Eastern Tropics," "The Province of Burma," and "The New Korea." He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

MARJORIE SHULER is a member of the Monitor's New York staff and a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section.

RICHARD L. STROUT has been one of the Monitor's Washington correspondents for some years. He has given particular attention to legal, legislative and congressional aspects of the business of government. He has written several articles for the Magazine Section.

JANET MABIE has written so many articles for the Magazine Section that she is an old friend to readers. Her last was "Philosophy for Exploration," the first of the Modern Adventurers series, which appeared Sept. 4.

PAUL CREMONA is the Monitor's correspondent in Rome. His last article in the Magazine Section, "At the 'Front' for Italy," appeared July 31. He also wrote of "Baron Pompeo Aloisi" in the Magazine of last Nov. 7.

MARIBOB wrote one of his short articles, "The World Situation," for the Aug. 28 Magazine Section.

DOROTHY ADLOW is a writer and lecturer on art subjects. She lives in Boston, where, among other things, she lectures at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. She has contributed several articles to the Magazine Section, the last of which was "Russia Says It With Posters," appearing last Dec. 26.

PEARL P. STRACHAN is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff. She contributed "Decline of the Pen" to the Magazine Section for Aug. 14.

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ETHIOPIC CODEX ON VELLUM

One of Several Full Page Illustrations. The Right Hand Picture Represents the Crucifixion, but Jesus Is Not There, for the Abyssinians Believed That He Was Not Crucified Bodily. The Left Hand Picture Represents Peter Denying Jesus.

Curious Ethiopic Manuscripts

STARING INTO THE DARKNESS of a steel safe in Fifth Avenue, almond eyes of Ethiopia guard the precious manuscript penned for the royal ancestress of Haile Selassie, the Princess Zir-Gānēla — daughter of King Saifa Ar'ed, who reigned from 1344 to 1382.

Solemn, intense, are the hundreds of pairs of eyes, all with the same painted stillness, the vivid whites, the centered black pupils, the v-shaped brows, that peer from the crude illustrations of six centuries ago. It is not necessary to understand the square script, of an uncial type seldom used after the tenth century A. D. So clearly do the miniatures, with their primitive, unsophisticated drawing; their lavish but harmonious employment of elementary hue, depict the best-known incidents of the four Gospels.

* * *

Remarkably preserved, the mid-vermilion, green bice and gamboge-colored pictures of this fourteenth century manuscript, designed according to Ethiopian Christian tradition, and showing unmistakable traces of Egyptian and Semitic influences, present the life and works of Jesus, from the Annunciation to the Ascension. There are 206 leaves of vellum, including nineteen full pages of miniatures illustrating the Saviour's works, ornamental panels introducing each of the Gospels, and vigorous, decorative paintings of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, with pen and lectern except in the case of John, who is shown with a sword instead of a pen.

That perspective and anatomy were in a general way disregarded is evident in the manner in which the feet are drawn, dangling, as if there only because of afterthought, and roughly outlined like small hoofs, below the hems of the garments. Arms receive similarly casual treatment, but the eyes have special care and shine forth in the same shape and coloring from man, woman, child, ox, camel, serpent, sheep, horse, cow, and even sun and moon.

When Mr. Gregor Aharon, who is now exhibiting the manuscript at the galleries of E. F. Bonaventure, Inc., in New York, purchased it in Italy in 1927 it had been in an Italian collection since the expedition into Abyssinia of 1893. It was shortly before that time, about 1868, that British troops carried off as the spoils of war several hundred Ethiopic or Geez writings which are now the basis of the collection at the British Museum. The majority of Ethiopic manuscripts, however, even those in the British collection, and in that of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris (the next one of importance outside of private collections) are works of the seventeenth, eighteenth or nineteenth century. Rare indeed is the codex dating, as does Mr. Aharon's, from the fourteenth century.

* * *

M. Eugène Tisserand, Curator of Oriental Manuscripts at the Vatican Library, describes the work as especially valuable for its barbaric miniatures and, after careful examination, corroborates the time of writing as that of King David I, between 1390 and 1410. He notes only seven leaves missing, the first one which contained the letter to Carpianos, and six in the Gospel of St. Mark, between folios 75 and 76. In a letter to Mr. Aharon he states, "The Ethiopic manuscripts of this time are very rare and few older manuscripts are known. We have only two of the preceding century (fourteenth) in the Vatican Library, and none of the Gospels. . . . We have in the Vatican Library no manuscript of the same value from this particular point of view."

Professor H. Hyvernat, who, Mr. Aharon states, is the most profound scholar in Ethiopic literature in the United States, declares the codex to be of the rarest quality and has expressed the wish that a purchaser might be found who would donate it to the Library of Congress. Professors Morey and Friend of Princeton University, and Professor Goldschmidt of Berlin all attest the rarity of the manuscript, and Professor Willoughby of the University of Chicago says, "I do not know of a more extended and interesting record of New Testament iconography in the Ethiopic version."

Abbé Grébaud of Paris, who has spent most of his life in Ethiopia, testifies that it is "a very beautiful specimen of ancient writing, the Gospel of the Princess Zir - Gānēla, daughter of the King Sayfa-Arad and granddaughter of Anida-Seyon I, one of the greatest kings of Ethiopia. It was written under the order of this princess, in the reign of David I."

* * *

The princess, it appears, entered the monastery of the Abbot Aaron Thaumaturgus, and the writing is probably the joint production of a number of monks. One of the most unusual illustrations in the volume is that of the crucifixion, showing the Master's cross unoccupied, although the Roman soldiers on either side of it are driving their spears into the space which the body of the Saviour would ordinarily fill. This is in accordance with the Abyssinian creed which rejects the story of a physical execution. The bodies of the two thieves are in the picture, and resting on the horizontal bar of the cross are the sun and the moon, with the same kind of long, black-rimmed eyes which are such a pronounced feature of all the figures portrayed.

It was in Ethiopia, this "furthest" land, where, the Homeric legends have it, "the gods go to their banquets," and "the Sun sets in their country," that practicing Christianity flourished after Rome had fallen to the barbarians, and the infidel had entered the gates of both Byzantium and Alexandria. The princess who had the manuscript written and illuminated traced her ancestry, as does the present Emperor, back through the line of the queens named Candace, to the Queen of Sheba herself, and thus, through the latter's son Menelik, to the great King Solomon.

PEARL P. STRACHAN.

Feed for Cattle

The first trench silo in Brazoria County, Texas, was built on a dairy farm in 1932. It was estimated that in 1935 there would be about 150 trench silos. These silos average 100 tons of feed each, which means that approximately 30,000,000 pounds of feed will be "canned" for future use in this county.

At an average production of five tons of silage per acre, it would require 3000 acres of forage crops to fill these silos. Such a quantity of silage will provide 10,000 cows a good feed of silage daily for 100 days.

Dairy farms report trench silos have cut the feed bill at least one half. The production per cow had either been increased or held to previous levels by the use of silage.

Balloons for Everyone

A trial flight made with a balloon driven by a modernized hot air device, which is based upon the principle applied by the brothers Montgolfier in their construction of the first spheric balloon 150 years ago, is considered to have opened up new perspective for the development of this kind of aircraft.

The bag, measuring 55 feet in diameter and 70 feet in height, is made of a specially impregnated, fireproof material and can be filled with air within 15 minutes, the temperature being regulated by an adjustable heating device which is fed by petroleum. Accordingly, it is claimed, the balloon can be made to rise or sink any time, and so evade obstacles, or change its route by using different currents of air.

The constructor, Hugo Marek of Vienna, claims that the balloon, after some improvements indicated by this experiment, will develop into a cheap and safe aircraft type, suited for week-end trips, just as collapsible boats are now the favorite craft of water week-enders on Austria's numerous lakes and rivers.

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Only a Rumford-light batter holds it together. And because Rumford's divided leavening action is thoroughly efficient in the correct two-to-one proportion, Parisian Apple Pie is a very delicious dessert. So if regular pie crust isn't easy for you to make, try this "crust-less" pie recipe as given below.

Good Pie Crust Not Difficult

Pie crust often seems to present disconcerting difficulties to many an otherwise good home cook. Does this mean you? If so, try the following recipe for Plain Pastry made with Rumford. It will enable you to turn out fine pies and tarts that your family will thoroughly enjoy.

PLAIN PASTRY

1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
½ cup lard or other shortening
Ice cold water to mix

Sift together flour, salt, and baking powder. Work in the shortening lightly with the fingers, or cut it in with knives. Mix to a firm dough with the ice water and roll to desired thinness on a floured board. Be careful not to use any more water than is needed to blend the mixture and work in as little extra flour as possible in rolling. This recipe makes sufficient pastry for a two-crust pie.

It is an unusual but really simple recipe,—very helpful to have at hand if other duties are likely to interrupt.

Rumford's scientifically controlled double leavening action in the ideal two-to-one proportion allows you to set the cold mix aside for later baking, even over night if more convenient. This is because only two-thirds of Rumford's leavening power acts in the cold mix. When the batter or dough is placed in the oven heat the final one-third of the leavening power acts. And the rising is completed to perfection. That's why Plain Pie Crust or Pastry is simple to make with this Rumford Standard Recipe.

It's a good idea to make up plenty of pastry, especially if you have an electric refrigerator. Roll out only what you need for immediate use. Cover the rest with wax paper (to keep in all the moisture) and place in the refrigerator. Next day or so you can use this dough just as though it were freshly made. This method of handling Rumford-made pie crust allows you to turn out a pie or tart in just a jiffy, or to create dainty little pastry shells for a creamed meat or vegetable mixture.

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HERE'S A CRUSTLESS PIE

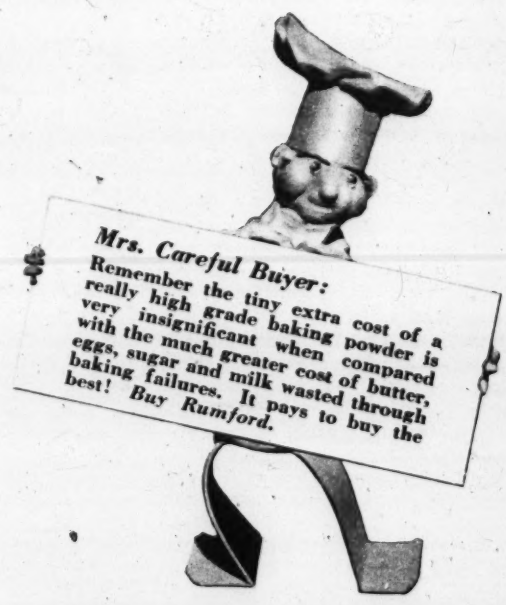
Parisian APPLE PIE

. . . a luscious variation of the Standard American Dessert . .

PARISIAN APPLE PIE

5 or 6 tart apples, thinly sliced
1 cupful brown sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
½ teaspoon grated nutmeg
1 tablespoon butter
2 eggs separated
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
1 cup flour
¼ teaspoon salt
2/3 to ¾ cup milk

Butter a pie plate and fill with apples. Sprinkle with one-half of the sugar, and add the lemon juice and nutmeg. Cream the butter and the remainder of the sugar. Add the yolks of the eggs and beat well. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder. Add to the first mixture alternately with the milk, and beat for about two minutes. Pour this batter over the apples and bake in a moderate 350-375 degree oven until the apples are soft and a fork tip inserted in the batter comes out clean and dry. Lastly, beat up the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth. Sweeten with two tablespoons of sugar and beat again. Spread this frosting over the pie and return to the oven to brown lightly. Serve hot with thick cream. It will serve six.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